The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 3, 1872.

Colonel Forney is reported as being about ready to declare his sympathy with the Reform movement.

Lerdo de Tejeda, Acting President in the Mexican Republic, has issued a proclamation of general amnesty, and a convocation for the election of a President.

The contract for the stone to be used in the foundation of the new Custom House, in this city, has been awarded to the Lemont Stone Company, at $2.65 per cubic yard.

The Agricultural Department at Washington, yesterday, commenced the distribution of several superior varieties of fall wheat to all the States and Territories adapted to its growth.

L. T. Neal was nominated yesterday by the Liberals of the Seventh Ohio District; Samuel P. Nash, by the Liberals of the Eleventh Ohio District, and Judge F. C. Whiteside, by the Liberals of the Eighth Indiana District.

In answer to another challenge by the Government organ in Washington, eleven more prominent colored men of that city have published a card sustaining Mr. Sumner in the course he has taken. There will probably be no more calls for information from that quarter.

North Carolina election news grows better and better. Latest despatches fix the Conservative majority as high as 10,000, and state that six, and possibly seven, of the Conservative candidates for Congress are elected. Despatches from all parts of the country speak of great rejoicing among the Liberals, and represent the Grantites as giving themselves up to grief and despondency. About this time look out for divers definitions of political position by persons observant of the popular tide.

Stanley, the New York *Herald's* African adventurer, has unfortunately found an eminent German geographer who is inclined to class him among the modern Munchausens. This unbeliever, Kiepart by name, discovers several unpardonable geographical errors in "Our own Correspondent's" [illegible] letters, and intimates that Stanley's letters from the West [illegible] written in Omaha,) these letters are the invention of his own, and that the veritable chronicler never saw Dr. Livingstone.

The Honorable James G Blaine, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has decided not to be a candidate before the next House for re-election to that position. That is to say, Mr. Blaine prefers, if re-elected by the voters of the Third Maine District (of which the prospect is not the most flattering), to serve with the minority party in the new Congress. The Speaker has addressed a letter to Senator Sumner, disapproving of the latter's advice to the colored people of the country. The reasons for this disapproval are such as might be expected from the supporter of a President who has, by his selfishness and utter want of knowledge of the principles of Government, driven such men as Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Banks, and many other conscientious Republicans to seek a remedy for the evils inflicted upon the country by appealing to the honest, thinking masses to throw off the yoke of personal rule that is slowly but surely encompassing them. Mr. Blaine, usually temperate of speech, in this letter indulges in many absurd predictions relative to the disfranchisement and re-enslavement of the colored race in the event of Mr. Greeley's election. Democratic domination in Congress, he predicts, will ruin the best interests of the country. He lays great stress on the fact that Mr. Sumner's measures in Congress have always met the determined opposition of Democratic members, and tells the Senator that there can be no sympathy between him (Sumner) and the Congress to be elected under Mr. Greeley. Mr. Blaine closes by picturing the fearful ravages of the Ku-Klux that must ensue if President Grant is succeeded by the nominee of the Liberal party, forgetting that recent Ku-Klux history has told unfavorably on the reigning Administration, and that, notwithstanding these outrages, winked at by the Government authorities, the popular will has asserted itself in a manner that will carry conviction as to the earnestness of the people in pushing forward the great work of Reform and Reconciliation.

The Chicago produce markets were very irregular yesterday. Mess pork was dull and 35c per brl lower, closing at $13.70a13 80 cash, and $13.00 seller September. Lard was dull, and again easier, closing at $8.50a8.62 1-2 per 100 lbs on winter rendered; summer lots were firm at $8 00a8.12 1-2. Meats were quiet and steady at 5 3-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7 8c for short ribs; and 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were in light request, but steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, but declined 1-2c, closing at 7 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was less active, but firm at yesterday's prices. Wheat was active and excited, advancing 7a8c per bu, and closing at $1.40 cash; and $1.14 3-4a1.15 seller September. Corn was fairly active, and advanced 3 8a1 2c, closing at 43 1 8c cash, and 44c seller September. Oats were rather weak, and quiet, closing at 26 1 2c seller the month, and 26 1-4a26 1-2c seller September. Rye was nominally unchanged, at 60 1 2a61c. Barley was in better demand, and firmer, at 54c for old No. 2; and 58c for new No. 2 seller September. There was an easier feeling in the hog market to-day, and prices further receded to the extent of 5c, or to $4.35a4.75. Cattle were in good request, and prices were steady. Sheep met with a fair inquiry at about former prices.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 2.—This morning, about half-past twelve, fire was discovered in the rear of a wooden building on the corner of Laporte and Michigan streets, occupied as a dry goods and grocery store. The citizens turned out promptly at the first alarm, and in a few moments the Fire Department were on hand and doing all that could be done to check the flames, but the buildings were old and dry, and filled with inflammable material, and in an incredibly short space of time the entire block was in flames. So rapidly did the fire spread that but very few goods were saved; some of the merchants being unable even to save their books, and several persons who were sleeping in the buildings barely escaped with their lives. The Post Office and express companies' building was several times on fire, but by great exertion were saved. The entire block, comprising eleven buildings, was destroyed. Loss about $40,000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and is thought by many to owe its origin to the difficulty which occurred here some three months since, caused by the destruction of several houses of ill-fame by some of the young men of the town. Colonel Poe, a druggist, fell from the roof of his building while endeavoring to protect it from the flames, and was severely injured.

HENRY, Ill., Aug. 2.—The house of John Gallager, near Florida, Putnam County, was, with contents, totally destroyed by fire last night.

ELMIRA, N.Y., Aug. 2.—A fire, this morning, destroyed Union Block, consisting of eight stores. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000. Believed to be the work of an incendiary.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—7 p. m.—Low barometer in North Virginia, moved slowly eastward over the Middle States, with southerly and easterly winds, and partly cloudy and cool weather, clearing by Saturday; and cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, on the New England coast. Northerly and westerly winds, veering to northeasterly, from Iowa and Lake Ontario, and southward through the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, with clear, cool weather. No reports received from the Gulf, but cool weather and northerly winds may be expected, and on the South Atlantic, clearing weather and light, northerly winds, veering to easterly.

The Barnard Trial.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—In the Barnard impeachment trial this afternoon, the Court, by a vote of 17 to 14, ruled out the evidence proposed to be introduced by the defence, to show that Judge Barnard acted upon honest motives in issuing orders in the Ramsey suits. Beach then asked the witness a few more questions, which, being ruled out, he said he should not trouble the Court any further in this direction.

Not Insane.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 2.—A hearing was had to-day before Judge Smalley, United States District Judge, in the *habeas corpus* case of Colonel J. A. Stockton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who recently escaped from the Vermont Insane Asylum after a confinement of three years. After a full hearing he was adjudged sane and discharged.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Additional Particulars of the Administration Rout in North Carolina.

The Conservative Majority Placed as High as 10,000.

Six, and Possibly Seven, of the Liberal Congressmen Elected.

How the News of the North Carolina Election is Received Throughout the Country.

Speaker Blaine Disapproves of Mr. Sumner's Recent Letter.

Colonel J. W. Forney Nearly Ready to Join the Reform Movement.

Hon. D. W. Vorhees Striking Telling Blows Against the Grantites.

Miscellaneous Political News from all Quarters.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—FURTHER RETURNS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—Returns come in slowly, though it is conceded that Merrimon (Democrat) is elected Governor by about 8,000 majority. The contest in the Fourth District is very close, the chances being equal for both Smith (Republican) and Rogers (Democrat). Leach, Ashe, Vance, Waddle, and Robbins (Democrats) are elected to Congress.

The Legislature will have 40 Democratic majority on joint ballot.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—Returns from twenty-seven counties indicate positively the election of Merrimon, Conservative candidate for Governor, six out of eight Congressmen, and sixty majority on joint ballot in the Assembly, thereby insuring the election of a Conservative United States Senator in place of John Pool. The Republicans now concede the election to the Conservatives, the only question being as to majorities. The election throughout the State was quiet and orderly. The result in the Fourth District is yet doubtful, the chances, however, being in favor of the election of Rogers, the Conservative candidate. This is the case in the First District. The probability is that seven Conservative Congressmen will be elected.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—In Rockingham and Carteret Counties the Conservatives have gained. The Republicans have gained in Caswell County. Returns indicate the defeat of Settle for Congress. The probabilities are that the Conservatives have carried six out of eight Congressional Districts. At Kingston, Lenier County, Merrimon gained 62 votes. There seems to exist no reasonable doubt of Merrimon's election by a decisive majority.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—The [illegible] gives Caldwell, Radical, for Governor, [illegible] majority. Halifax, one of the heaviest negro counties, gives a Democratic gain of nearly 500. The election of Waddell, Democrat, to Congress from the Third District, is conceded. The State has probably gone Conservative by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. Nearly every county yet heard from reports Conservative gains.

NEW YORK, Aug 2.—The *Times'* special from Raleigh, to-night, says the indications are that the vote in the State will be close, and that Rogers, Democrat, will be elected to Congress in the Fourth District. The Republicans claim the State. Returns come in slowly.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Aug. 2—2:10 p. m.—Merrimon is elected Governor by 5,000 or 10,000 majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six of the eight Congressmen, leaving the Raleigh District in doubt. It is thought that Rogers, Conservative, beats Smith in that district by about 100 votes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The following despatches from North Carolina are received to-night at the Liberal Republican and Democratic headquarters:

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 2—The victory is complete. The majority will be over 10,000.

M. W. RANSOM.

RALEIGH, N C, Aug. 2.—Rockingham County, a gain of 300, secures the election of Leach in the Fifth District, and the defeat of Settle.

W. G. MASON,
Chairman of Liberal Republican Committee.

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 2.—Returns from Johnson county show a Conservative majority of 208, but Smith, Radical, carried the county by 71. Rogers very doubtful. We are sure of five Members of Congress, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 2—11 p. m.—Returns come in slowly, but information is at hand to safely claim the election of Merrimon, Conservative candidate for Governor, by 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The Conservatives have made large gains in the western counties as far as heard from, and gains in many eastern counties, and the Republicans in some of the colored counties, particularly in the Fourth Congressional District, and the Republicans are a little hopeful to-night. Quite a number of counties are not heard from, but Conservative gains are expected in those sections. The result may be summed about as follows: Conservative State ticket elected by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority; Conservative Congressmen elected in the Third Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. Smith, Republican, elected over Rogers in the Fourth District by some 400 majority. Thomas, Republican, elected in the Second District, with Carteret County doubtful in the First District.

The Legislature will be largely Democratic on joint ballot. The feeling is still intense, although everything is quiet.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 2—11:50 p. m.—Merrimon's majority is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. The probability is that Smith, Republican, is elected in the Raleigh District by a very small majority. The Conservatives certainly elect six of the eight Congressmen, and possibly seven.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Senator Tipton arrived this morning from North Carolina, intending, after a few days' rest, to enter the campaign in West Virginia; but, in consequence of a telegram received to-day, announcing the serious illness of his daughter, he left to-night for Nebraska. He says he has no doubt whatever that the Conservatives have carried North Carolina by at least 10,000 majority, and even a much larger vote would not astonish him. He spent nearly three weeks in the State, speaking nearly every day and sometimes twice a day, and travelling constantly. He says he has warned the Liberals not to be influenced by the despatches from the State which came first, because the Radical districts were more accessible to the telegraph, and that quite a showing would be made in the first despatches. He says that the sections wherein the Liberal work was done has not yet been heard from. Notwithstanding that, even the first returns and all of them have been favorable to the Liberal ticket, he does not expect to obtain definite information as to the majorities before Sunday or Monday. The Senator will continue on the stump till the election in November. He will go to West Virginia on the 10th instant, and continue till the State election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Judge Settle telegraphed to Postmaster General Creswell, this afternoon, saying that he is elected, with three other Republican candidates, for Congress, and, probably, five in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Specials received from North Carolina to-night, estimate the Liberal majority at from 8,000 to 12,000. At 10:30 p. m., Secretary Wm. E. Chandler, at the Grant headquarters, Fifth Avenue Hotel, admitted that North Carolina had gone for Greeley, ordered the lights turned off, packed his trunk, and left for New Hampshire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The news of the election in North Carolina is received with great eagerness by the multitudes gathered around the bulletin-boards at the City Hall and headquarters of the Republican, Democratic, and Liberal Committees. Schenck, of Wilmington, N. C., Republican candidate for Sheriff of Hanover County, visited the rooms of the Republican Committee and reported that he had received a despatch to-day informing him of his election by 500 majority. Last night despatches conceded this county to the Democrats.

A despatch from W. G. Mason to Colonel Allen, at the Liberal Headquarters, state that Merrimon is elected by about 6,000 majority.

The National Democratic Executive Committee held a secret session this morning to discuss political business.

A despatch has been received from Secretary Robeson, at the Republican headquarters, stating that the Republicans carry North Carolina by a small majority.

HOW THE NORTH CAROLINA NEWS IS RECEIVED.

IN CHICAGO.

The news from North Carolina yesterday was unexpected by both political parties. Had the result been the other way there would have been no surprise. The Long Branch Republicans expected an overwhelming victory, and the Liberals were inclined to think that the State would be carried by the Treasury Department by a small majority. In fact 5,000 majority for Grant would have been tantamount to a Liberal victory. The result is simply a magnificent triumph, the beginning of the end of the Personal party. They made strenuous efforts, they fought desperately, they threw into the breach the flower of their army, their heaviest artillery was brought into the field, their best men were sent to the front, they were confident of the result, they had prepared the cartridges and hired the cannon to celebrate the triumph and—they were beaten.

The importance attached to the result may be judged from the fact that it was the universal theme of discussion. Men stood on the street corners canvassing the situation and waiting the afternoon telegrams with impatience. The Grant men tried the bluff game as long as they could, and kept up their courage as long as there was the slightest hope that their master had carried the day. The newspaper offices were centres of attraction, and THE TRIBUNE bulletin was studied with care, when it was announced that six of the eight Congressmen were Liberals, and that even Settle, the President of the Philadelphia Convention, and Minister to some outlandish place, the pet of the President, was defeated for Congress, and that the Legislature was Liberal, those who swore by the cottage by the sea and the man in it, were disheartened and gave it up as a bad job. But the *Journal*, a solemn paper, not usually given to jokes, played a cruel one by publishing a despatch received the night before from one Perry, an Internal Revenue fellow, saying that the State had gone 10,000 for the Grant ticket. This was wrong of the *Journal*; it was unjust to its friends, a few of whom lost hats, boots, cigars, and drinks on account of it. On behalf of humanity, and from a sort of magnanimous feeling for a fellow foe, we protest against the *Journal's* attempt at practical joking.

The Custom House was the headquarters of the mourners. There was weeping and wailing, and a generous profusion of profanity. Phil. Hoyne's room was converted into a mourning department. Every one went to Phil., who is an inveterate Grant man. He gave them all the encouragement his good-natured soul could spare. He wanted them to take a drink of water,—a Phil. Hoyne cocktail,—and they drank in silence and with bared heads to the memory of their departed hopes. Phil. went to sleep after dinner, but suddenly he jumped up shouting "North Carolina." It was weighing on his mind like a nightmare Mr. Bridges, Dan. Munn's assistant, who was up on his hind legs the day before, ready to jump down the throat of any man who had the temerity to disbelieve his statement that North Carolina would give Grant 15,000, was as tame as a sheep, and on the verge of blubbering yesterday. Agnew, Deputy Collector, and Commander in Chief of the artillery engaged to fire one hundred guns in honor of the expected victory, sold the powder at half price and spiked his guns. He had actually engaged the artillery and purchased the ammunition to have a big time last night. Next time, perhaps, he will not count his eggs before they are hatched. He took vengeance on General Banks, swearing at him worse than a pirate. He was full of wrath, and the sun went down upon it. Jack Harrington said he should seek the consolation of religion; and Judd, and Fogarty, and Chesley Farwell, and Keefe, and Lyons, and the rest of the boys, were fully determined to abolish slavery.

Seriously, however, many of these gentlemen, and others who think as they do, admitted that things looked blue, and that the game was up for good. It was generally conceded that it was the beginning of a movement that would sweep the entire country in November.

One Greeley man said he was delighted. He did not care to have the Government turned into a family joint stock company. He was afraid of four years more of Grant, but he could endure that if there was not a prospect of Miss Nellie and Master Fred getting married before their father's time was up. In that event there would be a new and innumerable crop of brother-in-laws to be provided for. There was no telling what families they might marry into. There might be a dozen children, besides a cousinly connection with extensive ramifications. Under those circumstances, what would the country do? For that and other excellent reasons he was for Greeley, and so is the majority of mankind.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The excitement over the North Carolina election has still continued throughout the day and evening here. The morning despatches showed so complete a liberal triumph in the old North State that it soon became simply a question of majorities. In Administration quarters, and among such office-holders as are left at this point, there was a feeling of positive despondency. Along in the afternoon the Administration correspondents began to rally, and despatches poured in here to loyal prints and dispensers of Federal patronage, which had the effect to cheer the drooping spirits of the office-holders. The Secretary of the Interior bulletined a despatch at his department, addressed to himself, from one of his faithful Collectors of Internal Revenue, at Raleigh, claiming the State for the Administration, by 10,000 majority, all mythical stories and Copperhead lies to the contrary notwithstanding. Hats went up among the loyal clerks, and General Babcock, who had sworn fearfully in the morning, went around congratulating and to be congratulated by loyal contractors and office seekers. Then the President of the Philadelphia Convention, Judge Settle, sent in a despatch to the Postmaster General, who fortunately happened to be here, the very important announcement that, first, the former was elected to Congress, and claiming alike good fortune for four more Grant representatives. Then the White House was invaded by telegrams, and Dent and Babcock read them and smiled, for the information was all flattering, and the missives were those duplicated and forwarded to the newspaper offices of the rival Administration organs on the avenue. On such food as this the city was fed throughout the day until evening set in, and the regular and reliable Associated Press reports began again to read to the Administration its defeat by majorities even exceeding the first statement. Each special despatch that is received here to-night to a late hour, confirms the Administration defeat; and, in the language of a high Treasury official, Grant may consider himself lucky if he comes out of the North Carolina fight with one Congressman and enough of the Legislature to prevent a two-thirds opposition majority.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The newspaper offices have been surrounded by crowds, to-day, scanning the election news from North Carolina, which was received with great enthusiasm by the Greeley men. The Grant papers here decline to give up the State, basing their hopes on telegrams from their special correspondents and delusive guesses from carpet-baggers. Excitement was highest, perhaps, in the neighborhood of the *Tribune* office. About 10 a. m., Mr. Greeley appeared and entered the *Tribune* building. The crowd rushed in after him, and the place was soon completely blocked. Mr. Greeley remained in the office about an hour. He then set out for the Lincoln Club, attended to the car by a throng who shouted congratulations after him, and even pursued the car a short distance. At the different political headquarters groups of excited politicians assembled, and each despatch, as received, was read aloud. The Grant headquarters were in a feverish state over a solemn effort to disbelieve anything but triumph for Grant. Several prominent office-holders called, but soon left. The rooms of the Liberal Committee, in the Glenham House, were filled with an excited multitude. In response to inquiries, Colonel Allen, the Chairman, said that North Carolina had undoubtedly been carried by the Conservatives by a majority of from eight to twelve thousand. The intelligence was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Greeley visited the Lincoln Club shortly before noon, and remained there several hours. Telegrams were carried to him as fast as received, and many friends called and offered their congratulations. The *Herald's* special from Raleigh says: "The only circumstance worthy of note that I saw in the casting of the ballots, was that, when the negroes handed in their tickets, the Radical Judges opened the ballots, and, after inspecting them, put them in the respective boxes. By this means it was impossible for a poor darkey to vote the Conservative ticket without exposure, which would bring down upon his devoted head the anathemas of the black mob without."

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The National Democratic and Liberal Republican Committee of this city will to-morrow issue an address of congratulation on the victory they claim in North Carolina.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 2.—Thirty-eight guns were fired here to-night in honor of Banks' manly letter, and the glorious news from North Carolina.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 2.—Great rejoicing here over the success of the Conservative ticket in North Carolina. One hundred guns are being fired. The Grantites look down-hearted and discouraged.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The news of the Liberal victory in North Carolina was received in this city with a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm, alike from Liberals and Democrats, while the Radicals were correspondingly despondent. It is generally conceded here that this is the key of the triumph of Greeley in November.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 2.—The Liberals and Democrats here have been very jubilant to-day over the news from North Carolina, and are to celebrate by cannon-firing, bonfires, and speeches of rejoicing this evening.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 2.—The Liberals and Democrats are enthusiastic over the result of the North Carolina election returns. To-morrow night a jollification meeting will be held. Illuminations, bonfires, fire-works, &c., will be the order of the day. The news was entirely unlooked for, and of course the more surprising.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Democrats and Liberals here are jubilant over the victory in North Carolina, and fired a salute of one hundred guns, this evening, in honor of that event.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—Such consternation as was exhibited in the countenances of the faithful here, to-day, when they read the result of the North Carolina election, has never before been witnessed. Gentlemen who were for Grant yesterday, to-day are on the fence, with the most flattering prospect that before another week they will be for Greeley.

SPEAKER BLAINE DISAPPROVES OF MR. SUMNER'S RECENT LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following letter was handed to Senator Sumner to-day:

AUGUSTA, Me., July 31, 1872.

Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator:

DEAR SIR: Your letter published in the papers of this morning will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure General Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not fully exercised until you announced open alliance with the Southern Secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation. I have but recently read, with much interest, a circumstantial and minute account given by you in the fourth volume of your works, of the manner in which you were struck down in the Senate Chamber in 1856 for defending the rights of the negro. The Democratic party throughout the South, and, according to your own showing, to some extent in the North, also approved that assault upon you. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, openly announced his approval of it in the Senate, and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurrence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in fulsome eulogy of Brooks for having so nearly taken your life. It is safe to say that every man in the South who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterwards found in rebellious conspiracy to murder the nation. It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives is to-day your fellow-laborer in support of Horace Greeley. In 1856 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who predicted your alliance, sixteen years after, with Messrs. Toombs and Davis in their efforts to reinstate their own party in power. In all the startling mutations of American politics, nothing so marvellous has ever occurred as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis, and Charles Sumner in a joint effort to drive the Republican party from power, and hand over the Government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it. It is of no avail for you to take refuge behind the Republican record of Horace Greeley. Conceding for the sake of argument,—as I do not in fact believe,—that Horace Greeley would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the event of his election. We have had a recent and striking illustration, in the case of Andrew Johnson, of the inability of the President to enforce a policy, or even a measure, against the will of Congress. What more power would there be in Horace Greeley to enforce a Republican policy against a Democratic Congress than there was in Mr Johnson to enforce a Democratic policy against a Republican Congress? And, besides, Horace Greeley has already, in his letter of acceptance, taken ground practically against the Republican doctrine so often enforced by yourself, of the duty of the National Government to secure the rights of every citizen to the protection of life, person, and property. In Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, he pleases all the Ku Klux in the South by repeating the Democratic cant about local self-government, and inveighing in good rebel parlance against centralization, and finally declaring that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe. The meaning of all this in plain English, is, that no matter how the colored citizens of the South may be abused, wronged, and oppressed, Congress shall not interfere for their protection, but leave them to the tender mercies of local self government administered by white rebels. Do you, as a friend to the colored man, approve the position of Mr. Greeley? You cannot forget, Mr. Sumner, how often during the last session of Congress, you conferred with me in regard to the possibility of having the Civil Rights bill passed by the House. It was introduced by your personal friend, Mr. Hooper, and nothing prevented its passage by the House except the rancorous and factious hostility of the Democratic members. If I have correctly examined the *Globe*, the Democratic members, on seventeen different occasions, resisted the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the parliamentary process known as filibustering. They would not even allow it to come to a vote. Two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainey, begged of the Democratic side of the House to merely allow the Civil Rights bill to be voted on, and they were answered with a denial so absolute it amounted to a painful jeer of the rights of the colored man. And now you lend your voice and influence to the rebellion of these Democratic members who are co-operating with you in the support of Mr. Greeley. Do you not know, Mr. Sumner, and will you not, as a candid man, acknowledge that with these men in power in Congress, the rights of the colored men are absolutely sacrificed, so far as those rights depend on federal legislation? Still further, the rights of the colored men in this country are secured, if secured at all, by the three great Constitutional Amendments—the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth. To give these amendments full scope, and effect legislation by Congress, is imperatively required, as you have so often and so eloquently demonstrated. But the Democratic party are on record in the most conspicuous manner against any legislation on the subject. It was only in the month of February last that my colleague, Mr. Peters, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, affirming the validity of the Constitutional Amendments, and of such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most influential. This resolution, very mild and guarded as you will see, was adopted by 124 yeas to 58 nays. Only eight of the yeas were Democrats. All nays were Democrats. The resolution of Mr. Peters was followed, a week later, by one offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

On the vote upon this resolution there were 107 yeas to 65 nays. All the yeas were Republicans, and they are now unanimous in support of General Grant. All the nays were Democrats, who are now equally unanimous in support of Mr. Greeley. It is idle to affirm, as some Democrats did in the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks, of New York, that "These amendments are valid parts of the Constitution," so long as the same man, on the same day, voted that the provisions of those amendments should not be enforced by Congressional legislation. The amendments are but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to the colored man until Congress makes them effective and practical. Nay, more; if the rights of the colored man are to be left to the legislation of the Southern States, without Congressional intervention, he would, under a Democratic Administration, be deprived of the right of suffrage in less than two years, and he would be very lucky if he escaped, in some form, chattel slavery or peonage; and, in proof of this danger, I might quote the volumes of wisdom and warning from the speeches of Charles Sumner. When, therefore, you point out to the colored men that their rights will be safe in the hands of the Democratic party, you delude and mislead them, I do not say wilfully, but none the less really. The small handful of Republicans compared with the whole mass who unite with yourself and Mr. Greeley in going over to the Democratic party, cannot leaven that lump of political unsoundness, even if you preserve your own original principles intact. The administration of Mr. Greeley, therefore, should he be elected, would be, on the whole and in detail, Democratic, and you would be compelled to go with the current, or repent or turn back when too late to mend the evil you had done. Your argument that Horace Greeley does not become a Democrat by receiving Democratic votes, illustrating it by the analogy of your own election to the Senate, is hardly pertinent. The point is not what Mr. Greeley will become personally, but what will be the complexion of the great legislative branch of the Government, with all its vast and controlling powers. You know very well, Mr. Sumner, that if Mr. Greeley is elected the present Congress is handed over to the control of a party who have persistently denied the rights of the black man. What course you will pursue towards the colored man is of small consequence after you have transferred the power of the Government to his enemy. The colored men of this country are not as a class enlightened, but they have wonderful instincts, and when they read your letter they will know that a great crisis in their fate you deserted them. Charles Sumner, co-operating with Jefferson Davis, is not the same Charles Sumner they have hitherto idolized, any more than Horace Greeley, cheered to the echo in Tammany Hall, is the same Horace Greeley whom Republicans have hitherto trusted. The black men in this country will never be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past, nor in the bitterness of their hearts will they ever forget that, heated and blinded by personal hatred of one man, you turned your back on the millions to whom in past years you have stood as a shield and bulwark of defence.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERAL MEETING AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 2.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign in this part of Indiana took place here to-day. Fully 2,000 people were present, and heard the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic and Liberal candidate for Governor of Indiana. Mr. Hendricks made one of his best efforts, and was applauded at the rounding of every sentence. He said he was for Greeley and Brown without a why or a wherefore, and his announcement that North Carolina had clasped hands across the bloody chasm was received with the greatest applause. Mr. Hendricks was followed by Hon. M. A. O. Packard, of this place, who introduced Hon. M. H. Weir, Liberal Republican, of Laporte, who for about an hour threw a lot of shot into the camp of the Grantites, and many were constrained to pray for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them. There never was such an uprising among the people. The Democrats will go for Greeley almost unanimously. Fully one-fourth of the heretofore great party in this part of the country can be counted on for Horace Greeley.

IMMENSE LIBERAL MEETING AT LAFAYETTE, IND.—SPEECH BY HON. D. W. VOORHEES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 2.—Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees has just concluded a most incisive and telling speech from the Democratic stand in the Court House yard to an immense audience of not less than 4,000. The speech occupied fully two hours, and was listened to with the most marked attention to the last by the immense throng. Mr. Voorhees opened his remarks with a brief discussion of the question of consistency in all the affairs of life. He held that if a man was true and steadfast to the object sought to be accomplished, he might change the means by which he would gain that object as often he found it necessary, without being justly subjected to the charge of inconsistency, so long as he adopted none that were dishonorable. This position he enforced with various illustrations. He then contended that the great end now to be attained in our political affairs was the overthrow of an evil, dangerous, and shameless Administration. We cannot all have the exact means which we would ourselves have adopted to accomplish this desirable result, but shall we, therefore, not strive for the result at all? This would, indeed, be the most daring inconsistency. Shall we vote for Grant because we did not get our own way of defending him? Shall we withhold our own votes and thereby help to re-elect him, when we are firmly persuaded that he is the worst and most incompetent President the country ever had? Here is neither consistency or patriotism in such a course, according to my view of public duty. He proceeded to point out the unity of purpose on the part of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats. He said the present movement to overthrow the Administration originated in the bosom of the Republican party, and was set in motion by the oldest, ablest, and purest men in that party. The question presented to the Democratic party was, whether it would join in a movement which it also had deeply at heart. Mr Greeley was presented as the means for the attainment of the end, and, although many Democrats objected, yet was finally adopted by the party in National Convention at Baltimore. The common purpose that was in view brought about an agreement as to the means. This is the history of all great movements. It is the philosophy of every reformation. We allied something in the details for the sake of the final and beneficial result. Mr. Voorhees took up Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, and said there was great comfort in it to Jeffersonian Democrats and Jeffersonian Republicans. He dwelt at length on the third paragraph, and showed that there was a striking harmony of principle between it and Jefferson's first inaugural. He said that if Democrats were wounded in their prejudices, and perhaps he was himself, they were compensated by finding in this letter the most vital truths of constitutional liberty. When Democrats can get on a platform in favor of local self-government, and against centralization, in favor of the supremacy of civil over military authority, in favor of the jealous protection of the writ of *habeas corpus* as the safeguard of personal freedom, and declaring that there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of States or municipalities, they cannot be very far from the old landmarks of the principle to which they are so long attached. To those questions of revenue,—whether of tariffs or other modes of taxation,—Mr. Greeley says they belong exclusively to the Representatives of the people, not to be influenced by vetoes or the distribution of patronage. This is a wholesome doctrine, and must be acceptable to the people of all parties. The speaker next considered the ruined and bankrupt condition of the Southern States, and showed the extent to which they had been plundered under Grant's rule. Greeley's election promises relief, reform, and good government in that section. Grant's re-election meant its hopeless destruction. We in the North can afford to lay aside the old differences of the past in order to bring about prosperity once more in our whole country, the South included. After a full review of the crimes and follies of Grant's Administration, Mr. Voorhees said that Governor Morton was telling the people in his speeches that if Greeley was elected the Government would pay for the liberated slaves of the South, pay the rebel debt, pension rebel soldiers, and most likely return the negroes to slavery. When the leaders of the Radical party are reduced to the necessity of retailing such scandalous falsehoods as these to their followers to keep them faithful to the Grant faction, their condition must, indeed, be hopeless, and worthy only of contempt. Not a human being in the United States fit to be out of bedlam believes a word of all these things, and no one knows how false they all are better than their principal author in this canvass. Mr. Voorhees closed by calling the attention of his Republican hearers to the fact that they could more honorably and consistently follow their greatest and purest leaders,—Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, Palmer, Koerner, Governor Blair, General Banks, Spaulding, of Ohio, and many others, than any longer to support an Administration which such men denounce and approve. Mr. Voorhees was frequently and loudly applauded during the delivery of his speech, and at its conclusion three rousing cheers were given for him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Voorhees' speech, General Manson, our present Representative in Congress, being upon the stand, was loudly called for, and came forward, and in a few short and happy remarks again called forth the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. Altogether the meeting was most effective and satisfactory.

OTHER COLORED MEN OF WASHINGTON APPROVE MR. SUMNER'S COURSE—COLONEL FORNEY NEARLY READY TO JOIN THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Eleven more colored voters in this city, headed by Dr. A. T. Augusta, a prominent colored physician, carrying on an extensive practice, and who was also a Surgeon of Volunteers in the United States Army during the rebellion, have signed a card which will be published to-morrow, wherein they sustain Sumner in his late declaration for Greeley, and indorse the sentiment of his letter. This letter is in response to another challenge of the Administration organ this morning, calling for more colored men who approve Sumner's present position.

There are many rumors here to-night in responsible quarters to the effect that Colonel Forney has about got ready to declare for Greeley. His friends, when asked about the matter, neither deny nor affirm it.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—The good work in this section was never so encouraging as now. The Liberal Executive Committee receive daily scores of letters from all parts of the State, which agree in the one statement, that the great movement for reform and honest Government gains ground. The Grant Executive Committee of the Twelfth Congressional District met in this city yesterday, and decided to call the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, to meet in this city, on Aug. 21, at 12 m., which will be love's labor lost.

The Liberal primary elections will be held to-morrow in every ward in the city, and in each township in the county. Hon. J. C. Robinson and Hon. Wm Springer are before the people for Congress from this district, and the primaries will decide which shall be the candidate presented by Sangamon County. The other competitor for Congress in this district is Hon. James M. Epler, of Morgan County.

GENERAL STILES AT FAIRBURY, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 2.—A large meeting was held, to-night, at Fairbury Hall, which was addressed by General Stiles, of your city. The hall was packed full, and the speech, which occupied nearly two hours, was listened to with marked attention to the close. The Greeley and Brown Club now numbers 39 Republicans, while every Democrat in this section is heart and hand for the new movement. "Peace on earth and good will to all men," is the motto here. The party whip will not be used with much effect in this part of the country.

GERMAN GREELEY MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 2.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans held here this evening in support of Greeley and Brown. There were from three to four hundred Germans present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. [illegible], of Chicago, who made an eloquent and telling speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. There will be a Greeley, Brown, and Koerner Club started here shortly.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2—The *Chronicle's* special says: L. T. Neal, of Ross County, Liberal, was this morning nominated for Congress from the Seventh Ohio District on the one hundred and sixth third ballot.

CINCINNATI, Aug 2.—The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh District, at Portsmouth, to-day, nominated Samuel P. Nash, Liberal Republican, of Gallipolis, for Congress by acclamation.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 2.—At Kokomo, yesterday, the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District nominated Judge F. C. Whiteside, Liberal Republican, of Logansport, for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Hon. Horace P. Biddle. The nomination has been formally tendered and accepted. He will make a thorough canvass.

MEETING OF ANTI-GREELEY COLORED PEOPLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—A very large mass meeting of colored people was held in this city to-night to take action in regard to the letter of Senator Sumner. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Brayles, Major Hawes, J. S Hinton colored Elector for the State-at-Large, Rev. R. McCorry, and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of color of the United States are advised by Hon. Charles Sumner to abandon their party connection with the Republicans, and to cast their votes at the coming elections for the new party, composed chiefly of the old Democracy, reinforced by sundry deserters from the Republicans; therefore,

Resolved, That our votes are our own, and that, for the proper use of the franchise conferred upon us we are responsible only to God and our country, and cannot consent to yield them up at the dictation of any man, no matter how great his services to our race in the past may have been.

Resolved, That we can never forget our obligation to the Republican party, the great party of emancipation and enfranchisement, and to the unconquerable soldier whose resolution and skill led the armies of the country to final and complete triumph.

Resolved, That we adhere to the Republican party with our judgement, hearts, and votes, and will do everything in our power to secure the election of Grant and Wilson.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—The colored voters of this city had a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night. It was addressed at considerable length by Rev. George W. Williams, of Boston, a pupil and intimate friend of Sumner, who counselled his hearers to disregard Sumner's advice to vote for Greeley. He explained the cause which had made the Massachusetts Senator so bitterly hostile to General Grant. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging unswerving fidelity to the party which made the colored men free, and adhering to their faith in General Grant, and their determination to stand by him in this campaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 2.—A large and highly enthusiastic Republican rally was held here to-day. It was addressed by Senator Morton at the new wigwam, which was densely crowded by about four thousand persons, while numbers were unable to gain admittance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 2.—H. M. Gallaher, Democrat, a member of the late House of Representatives from this district, announced himself, to-day, as an independent candidate for re-election. His action is looked upon with disfavor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Grant men are bestirring themselves in these parts. This morning a call is out convening a meeting to-morrow night, organized and equipped for the campaign. The Liberals are likewise busy, and to-morrow night will hold meeting in every ward in the city. There is considerable enthusiasm in the Liberal ranks over the news from North Carolina.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—Senator Wilson was serenaded at the Burnet House to-night, at 8 o'clock by an immense crowd. He made a short speech, and then went to Clifton, where he delivers a speech after Hon. Stanley Mathews.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2.—The Resident Committee are busily engaged making preparations for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, to be held here Sept. 17. The Chairman is in receipt of numerous letters from all sections, asking information in regard to accommodations, etc. The Committee are not able to make a definite announcement, but will perfect arrangements as soon as possible. They have been advised of large delegations coming from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, and elsewhere. Veteran legions will be organized in every district in Allegheny County, and during the session of the Convention a grand mass meeting of the citizens of this and surrounding counties will be held.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The position of Deputy Comptroller of the Currency was thrown open, to-day, for competition, and several applicants underwent examination. The result of the test will not be announced for the present.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The Postmaster General has designated Mr. H. B. Lines to collect information in relation to the establishment of the postal telegraph in this country. His report will be submitted to Mr. Creswell, who will make it a part of his annual report to Congress.

VALUABLE COMPENDIUM.

The State Department has prepared a compendium of all the United States and foreign Governments, with marginal notes and references, which will be printed for the use of the officers of the Department, and the United States Legation. The copy for the work is already in the hands of the Government printer. It will contain the text and signatures of all the treaties in which the United States were parties from July 4, 1776, to the Washington Treaty of May, 1871.

PRESIDENTIAL WANT OF MEMORY.

Some time since a committee of prominent Germans in this city, headed by J. Wolf, Recorder of Deeds, waited on President Grant and requested the appointment of Mr. Walker as a member of the Metropolitan Police Board. The President promised to comply with the request, and stated that he knew Mr. W. to be a worthy man, and that it gave him great pleasure to gratify his German fellow citizens. After waiting several weeks, and finding that the President was tardy in responding to their reasonable request, a second committee, composed of S. Wolf, P. Gaepel, F. Serbardt, A. Cluss, and A. Hart, again waited on Grant, and this time demanded Mr. Walker's appointment. They were assured that his appointment was certain. Notwithstanding these repeated promises, the President, a few weeks since, reappointed all the old members of the Board, and left the German applicant out in the cold. The Germans of Washington are justly indignant, none more so than Recorder Wolf, who has always been a firm supporter of the President.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONTRACT AWARDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The contract for concrete stone to be used in the foundation of the new Custom House in Chicago has been awarded to the Lemont Stone Company, who were the lowest bidders, at $2.65 per cubic yard.

It is not probable that any action will be taken in regard to contracts for dimension stone for the Custom House building until the quarries have been inspected by Mr. Mullett and the samples tested. Mr. Mullett returned to the city to-day.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been ordered to forward two hundred recruits to Fort Hays, Kansas, to be assigned to the Sixth Cavalry.

Major Clark is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and is ordered to report for duty to the Paymaster General, Major Rochester having been ordered to Louisville.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The payments made from the Treasury, by warrants, during July, were as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $7,311,582; war, $3,509,959; navy, $9,718,402; interior pensions and Indians, $2,509,800. Total, $16,049,783.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The Department of Agriculture, to-day, commenced the distribution of several superior varieties of fall wheat to all the States and Territories adapted to its growth. This distribution will be completed during the current month. A large distribution of rye will follow.

MICHIGAN.

Died of his Wounds—Liberal Rejoicings—Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—The House of Correction tragedy culminated to-day in the death of young Darous. Mahoney, who stabbed him, to-day, told a reporter, in an interview at the jail, that he cut him in a quarrel when he was furious with rage from being called names and struck twice, and that no bad blood had preceded the affray. Both young men stand high here, and both enjoy the confidence of Superintendent Brockway. Mahoney was his confidential clerk.

The Liberals of this city organized a large impromptu meeting to-night over the North Carolina news. They fired a salute and sent up rockets, and a large throng was then addressed by Duncan Stewart, Adam Elder, Levi Bishop, P. Wells, and others, including a colored barber named Thomas Owens. A smaller meeting was also held by colored men at Merrill Hall, at which Mr. Sumner's advice was rejected.

Postmaster General Creswell stated in his speech at Jackson, last night, that the appointment of C. G. Clark as Postmaster at Ann Arbor had been rescinded, and that the suspension of the present incumbent, Colonel Dean, was at an end.

A Manistee special reports the burning, yesterday, of Tyson & Robinson's sawmill. Loss, $30,000; insured for $30,000.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Makes a Little Speech.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—President Grant left Utica to-day by special train, via the Black River Railroad. He was escorted to the depot, amid great enthusiasm, by the Veterans and Fire Zouaves. The President arrived in Watertown at half past 2. An immense concourse of people, estimated at 12,000, were gathered there to see him. He was welcomed by the Mayor and Common Council, to whom he said: "It gives me sincere pleasure to visit this county of Jefferson. Many years ago, when a young man, I was stationed here, and then localities and persons were familiar to me. Coming back after a long absence, I am glad of the privilege to look for faces I knew and to see again places associated with many pleasant recollections. I beg you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and fellow-citizens my grateful acknowledgment for you cordial assurances of welcome." The President was called out upon the balcony of the Woodruff House, and in response to the cheers of the crowd, made another short speech. The President proceeded from Watertown to Sackett Harbor, and thence to Pullman's Island, where he meets General Phil Sheridan. He will return to Washington next Friday.

Murdered—Diamond Excitement—Stock Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 2.—James Crotty, alias "Short-Haired Jimmy," was shot down in cold blood, this evening, in Codye saloon, in Montgomery street, by a stranger, supposed to be Russell, a convict just out of the State Prison. He has not spoken since the shooting. The police are seeking Russell.

The diamonds and other precious stones from Arizona, exhibited to the public, are causing great excitement.

Stocks soft, but not panicky. Ely, 30; Pioche, 22; Fisg, 20; Jacket, 137; Belcher, 113; new stocks offer 45; Norcross, 88; Chollar, 9[illegible]; Imperial, 15; Savage, 172; Segregated Belcher 107; Overman, 86; Caledonia, 40; Mahogany, 18. The latter declared its first dividend of a dollar and a half a share to-day.

WISCONSIN.

Application for Railroad Land—Protest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 2.—Hon. Geo. Reed, in behalf of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, having applied to Governor Washburn for such a certificate that 20 miles on the line of the land grant, from Stevens' Point northward, had been completed, as would entitle the Company to make a claim on the Interior Department for the land granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the road, a protest was entered from citizens of Neenah, and by Mr. Hooper, of Oshkosh, and Mr. A. J. Turner, of Portage, on the ground that the law had not been complied with, especially in not building from Portage or Doty's Island, which were prescribed as initial points. The matter has been taken under advisement by the Governor, and a decision will be rendered early next week.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 2.—BEEVES—The market opened tame, with a limited supply. The attendance of buyers was good, but a disposition was early manifested to keep prices below last week's figures, if possible. In this buyers were disappointed, for the general ruling of the market was strong, with an upward tendency. Sellers agree with buyers that cattle are now costing more than they are worth, but cattle cost here, this week, more than they did last, and a proportional advance was asked. There was a better supply of tops this week, but medium and common were not so good to-day. A good business was done, and the market closed firm at 1/2c per lb advance over last week's prices.

MILCH COWS—No business of importance in this branch. Receipts light, and prices the same as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There is a good demand for good sheep, and the supply is not quite equal to the demand. A ready sale is found for lambs of good quality, but the trade is mainly confined to retailers. The average price realized for sheep was 5@7c, and lambs 7@10c.

Illinois River Items.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 2.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal boats General Jackson, Industry, and J. Menard, from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canal boats General McClellan, with a deck load of shingles, and Iliadore and Goldhunter, both light, all for Peru, the last for repairs.

CANAL—Passed In—North Branch, from La Salle; General Jackson, Industry, and J. Menard, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—General McClellan, with deck load of shingles, and Iliadore and Goldhunter, light, all for Peru.

MARRIED.

PRATT—DAYTON—On Thursday, Aug 2, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Z. I. Pratt and Miss Mary E. Dayton, of Chicago.

ROBERTS—COE—Aug. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, 61 Pierce st., by the Rev Dr. Fowler, Leon E. Roberts and Miss Clara E., only daughter of John S Coe, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

LEWIS—Aug. 1, 1872, Harriet E., only child of John P and H. A. Lewis, aged 1 year and 10 months. Funeral Aug. 2, at 2 p. m., from No. 23 Twenty-fifth st.

HAMMOND—At Highland Park, Friday, Aug. 2, John Rhees, infant son of C. Granville and Mary E. Hammond.

BENNETT—The remains of Albert A. Bennett, who died yesterday, Aug. 2, were interred the same day in Graceland Cemetery.

Funeral service will be held at his father's residence, corner Morgan and Clayton streets, Sunday at 10 o'clock a m Friends of the family are invited.

ELLIOTT—Aug. 2, George E., only son of George and Hannah C Elliott.

Funeral from the residence of his parents No. 11 O'Brien street, to-day at 2 p. m., to Graceland by carriages.

Ogdensburgh papers please copy.

VAN WYCK—At Highland Park, Aug. 2, Virginia A., wife of Tunis B. Van Wyck, and daughter of the late Hon James H. Woodworth.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge No 209, A.F. & A.M. Special Communication this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work. Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st. By order of the W. M. SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAIN.

WM. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.
POPE & DAVIS.
Grain, Flour, and Seeds on Commission.
We make cash advances on consignments. Shipments and correspondence invited.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Heads of Public and Private Institutions, why do you buy wood Bedsteads, and be troubled with insects when you can have fashionable Iron Bedsteads at wholesale and retail, corner of
Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.
We are shipping to the North and Northwest large numbers of these Bedsteads, and they are in use in some of the best families in city and country.
Manufactured by the CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO. For sale by all leading Furniture and Hardware Dealers.
Approved by the leading physicians.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
We have this day moved into our New Store corner Monroe and Market-sts.
HENRY W. KING & CO.
Chicago, Aug. 1.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL DINING ROOM,
No. 145 Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle-sts., Board of Trade Alley.
Dinner from 11½ to 3 o'clock. Meals at all hours. We serve nothing but the best, and with experienced cooks and obliging waiters, and moderate prices we think we can satisfy all who will favor us with a call.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
OPERATING THE
PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 15, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W., the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids.
Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

BRICK WANTED.
Bids will be received by the Board of Public Works until 11 a. m. Wednesday, Aug. 7, for the delivery of all or any portion of 2,000,000 sewerage brick. They must be whole, hard burned, of the standard dimensions, be square-edged, free from lime or pebbles, and be delivered piled up along the lines of sewers to be constructed in the three divisions of the city. The delivery of said bricks will commence immediately, and be made at the rate of 200,000 weekly, if the whole amount be contracted for, and a proportionate amount if a part be contracted for.
W. H. CARTER, R. PRINDIVILLE, J. K. THOMPSON, Board of Public Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCELLING STAMPS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
[illegible] Monroe-st., Chicago.

SCOTCH GRANITE
For Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Columns, &c., of above granite, apply to JAMES ANDERSON, Lake Forest, Ills.

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of J. D. STITZEL, 47 South Park-av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $2,500,000.00
ASSETS, 1ST OF JULY 1872, $4,393,564.51
LIABILITIES - - - - - 174,008.59

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1872.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank - - - - -	$ 408,915.[illegible]
Bonds, and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth $4,729,500 - - -	1,886,790.[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities, $79,013), - -	[illegible]
UNITED STATES STOCKS: $144,000 6 per cent Bonds of 1881, market value $183,805.00; $150,000 Currency, market value 173,500.00; $750,000 5 20 Bonds of 1864, market value 855,750.00; $436,000 5 20 Bonds of 1865 (new), market value 493,770.00	1,718,685.00
STATE BONDS, viz: $20,000 Tennessee Bonds $14,000.00; 10,000 Alabama Bonds 9,000.00; 20,000 South Carolina Bonds 7,500.00	31,490.00
Interest due on 1st of July, 1872 - - - - - -	53,333.32
Balance in hands of Agents -	122,601.92
Bills Receivable - - - - -	20,096.78
Salvages, and other Miscellaneous Items - - - - -	139,914.49
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office - - - - -	9,880.59
Total - - - - - -	$4,393,564.51

LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses outstanding on 1st of July, 1872 - $ 174,008.59

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

A Dividend of FIVE per cent has been declared, payable July 11.

Agencies in all the principal Cities, Towns and Villages in the United States.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, AGENT,
Northwest corner of Market and Madison-sts., Chicago.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.
A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.
JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.
The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4.
The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.
Col. HYATT will be at the Sherman House in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, August 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be happy to see patrons or others on official business.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

Republic Ins. Certificates.
I will buy or sell the August or December Certificates. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st. Room 1.

EDUCATIONAL.

Seminary of the Sacred Heart,
Corner of Taylor and Throop-sts.
The classes will re-open on the 1st Wednesday in September. Entrance fee, $5 00; board and tuition per annum, $180 00; payable semi-annually in advance.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.
The Olive Street Hotel,
Formerly Known as the Monroe House.
Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining-room is 42x84 feet, and the appointments of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address
MURDOCH & DICKSON, or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

THE SEXES.

The Privileges and Penalties Incident to Their Distinctive Characteristics.

The True Design and Destiny of Woman, and the Crowning Glory of Her Womanhood.

Plain Talk by a Woman Upon a Practical Subject.

From the Science of Health for August.

What a world we would inhabit if mankind, instead of being divided into sexes, had been hermaphrodite—a race of individuals—each capable of reproducing itself and of maintaining existence by its own exertions!

It is nearly impossible to form a correct idea of such a condition, since we have almost no creatures of that kind to compare with; even the most savage and abject human beings fulfil the imperative duties and enjoy some of the pleasures of sex; while the higher animals are also sexually divided, and can never interchange functions, nor lead a separate, complete existence.

We must search deep down into the beginning of life, into the earliest orders of nature, to find hermaphrodite animals, nor will these—so incomplete physically, so entirely lacking mentally—reveal to us the results to which corresponding state in mankind would lead. For the human being when completely individualized and sufficient to itself would live in constant warfare. We now complain, and with reason, of the selfishness which men and women exhibit, but what intense and utter selfishness would such a state of affairs have entailed upon us! "I have no need of you! Begone, trouble me not, for I have not troubled you! Come not to me with complaints I have not complained to you! Leave me. I do not want your company, I am sufficient unto myself!" This is the language of individualism; its mildest language, indeed for in the state of society which we are trying to imagine, where sexual and social duties would alike be wanting, no law of "meum and tuum" could be enforced, and a few powerful individuals in each generation having driven away, starved out, or killed their fellow-beings, would roam each through his own forest, or over his own prairie, solitary, ferocious, and untamable.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT

begins with the lowest form of animal life in which the sexes become divided and distinct, so that two individuals are needed to reproduce another of their kind; and this improvement increases until intellect awakens, social order arises, and, finally, as the classes develop and progress to humanity, we find the laws of nature firmly established in active operation, and man enters upon life a sexual and social being who cannot change his functions, or evade the penalty of neglecting his duties.

Since the great questions of the day, the harmonious relations and continuance of human life, rest upon this foundation of law and order, it is time to put aside all squeamish pruriency, all superficial reasoning, all mis-statements of the truth, and honestly consider as men and women, what we are, in order to know what we can be. Man, having been endowed by nature with power to become the father of his race, in taking that position assumes also the duties of provider and protector.

TO BE THE FATHER IS HIS PRIVILEGE.

To provide and protect, his penalty, or the price he must pay for the privilege. In general he has fulfilled his duties in an honorable manner, according to his degree of cultivation. A savage, ignorant and cruel though he may be, does not expect his mother or his wife to hunt wild animals for her own subsistence; this is his work; the extreme labor, fatigue and danger of which—notwithstanding the glamour of adventure which has been thrown over it by romance writers is too severe for women; we have, to be sure, heard an occasional tale, more or less authentic, of some Indian maiden who accompanied the men in their hunts, but these cases have been exceptional, and have occurred only in the more unintellectual tribes, and always in performance of some superstitious vow. The frequent fights of savages are also carried on by men; women take no part in them save when their homes are attacked. For the savage woman does not evade her duties. Sex gives to her

THE PRIVILEGE OF MOTHERHOOD,

and, therefore, the necessary providence of home, sustenance, and protection; sex also demands from her the penalty of frequent and disturbing variations of health, hours and sometimes days or even weeks when she needs to remain at home in peace, free from excitements and over-fatigue. The natural women of the untaught nations has accepted her position; she does the kinds of work which can be performed in and near her home, which do not expose her to danger, and which will permit an hour or day of rest when required. Some writers would have us believe that Indian women are always well, strong and hardy; that this is not the case is proved by the slow increase of their tribes, and the small families of children belonging to them, and their intimate knowledge of medical herbs, especially those needed for the ailments of women.

As mankind becomes more civilized and resigns his wandering, savage life, for peaceful pursuits and a permanent home, his wants increase, and the labor of the two sexes become still more distinct and uninterchangeable; for pastoral and agricultural employments and the mechanical arts are especially favorable to increase of the race, and during an average period of twenty years each wife and mother is fully occupied in bearing and rearing children and in keeping a comfortable home for her husband, herself, and her little ones. She now is unable to earn her own support, and if in rare and extreme instances she does so,

THE OUTRAGE UPON NATURE

is immediately and permanently felt. Felt by herself in the life of double duty, and therefore drudgery, to which she is condemned, and her consequent impaired health; felt by her demoralized husband, who every day sinks lower and becomes less capable of performing his part as a man and a father; felt by their neglected, untrained children, whom no one has had time to love and to care for.

All these results follow when the wife and mother attempts to earn a subsistence at what are called "the lighter employments," as, teaching, sewing, laundry work and gardening; but if she attempts "men's work," the consequences are worse.

PLAIN WORK.

Since we have agreed in the beginning of this essay to put aside mock modesty and examine the relations of the sexes by the light of truth, I will plainly say that it is the regular, frequent recurrence in every woman, from the coarse savage to the refined lady of these functional periods, by means of which she is fitted for maternity, that prevents her from following those employments which require regular and constant application from day to day, especially when these also require severe physical or mental labor. During youth and the prime of maturity a woman may keep herself in good health, become a delightful wife, a happy mother, and lay the foundation of a vigorous old age, by simply taking from three to five days out of every thirty to rest from enforced exertion, and to sleep as much as possible. For during those days she is in a state of congestion and depletion, of nervous excitement and loss of equilibrium, and requires repose for renovation. It is because of

THIS PHYSICAL REASON

mainly, that women-workers have been accused, when competing with men in various trades and employments, of "shallowness, haste, and lack of thoroughness or precision." A skilled workman, if industrious and sober, does his work regularly, day after day, accomplishing an almost unvarying amount each day; but a workwoman, however skilful and industrious, will be unable on certain days to do so much as on other days. At these times she could be at home, where she can rest an hour or more and will lose no time by this if she is in earnest, since, when her powers are recuperated, she will generally work so much more quickly than a man, that by the end of a year the product of their labors will be found about equal.

But so few women are in earnest when doing work that takes them away from home—their proper place, as they instinctively feel—that only the exceptional few, of whom I am one, can prove the above assertion. I have been a working-woman for a number of years, have supported myself solely by my wages, and my opinion on this subject is based upon practical experience.

Most employers in those large establishments where women work by the day are at times felt to be exceedingly hard and merciless; they hurry and drive; they wish to see a certain amount accomplished—a given point attained every day. This is not merely from a mercenary spirit, but because they do not rightly understand the physical disabilities of their employes.

If a man suffers from congestion of the brain, the nerves of his head become excited because each artery and vein in the body is accompanied by a nerve, and the three are bound together in one sheath or covering; so that when the arteries and veins are unduly distended, the nerves are compressed, and, therefore, unusually stimulated. Every undue excitement of the nervous system is followed by reaction to exhaustion, and this is more especially the case when venous congestion results in depletion, and the nerves are weakened by loss of vital fluid. A man who should regularly suffer from congestion of the brain, for three or four days out of every thirty, would find that he could not work so well, nor do so much on those days as on others, even though he was not troubled by any degree of pain or loss.

When practising medicine among working-women I found that their ailments were generally caused by want of mental and bodily rest during functional periods, or, by taking cold at such times; many of these patients were cured and gradually restored to good health, almost without medicine, by simply changing their occupation for work that could be done at home, and by not attempting to do too much. Experience and observation have convinced me that any employment which compels a woman to go every day back and forth to her work, through all kinds of weather, and to work all day, every day, without opportunity of rest in a reclining position, is

AS SUICIDAL TO HER

as the deadly trade of razor-grinding is to a man. I recall at this moment some apparent exceptions, but on due examination find that though many women profess to do the work of men, day after day and year after year, without more relaxation than men take, and without suffering more than men suffer from incessant work, yet I have never seen such a woman, and should I, would simply consider here an extreme and exceptional case, not by any means to serve as an example of woman in general.

THE PENALTY OF SEX,

therefore, is to woman, that she shall not be able to compete with man in earning her own support; because, in attempting this during youth, she lays the foundation of feeble health and shortens her life, resigns her truest happiness, and brings deteriorated offspring into existence. So absolute and unswerving is this law of nature, that I believe it a misfortune for any woman, at any age, placed in a position where she is to be compelled to earn her own living.

I believe in a coming future, coming, alas! so slowly, that I shall not live to know it—although I do what I can to hasten it—when every man will be married, and will earn money enough to support his wife and children until sons and daughters are married, each in turn, to fill the place and do the work which nature has assigned to them. Nothing will hasten this time so rapidly as

THE UNIVERSAL DISSEMINATION OF TRUTH.

Having dwelt upon the penalties of sex at some length, we have less time to review its privileges; but let us pause a moment to consider what his position confers upon man, the father, the provider, and the protector of our race. Being obliged to toil for the sustenance of his family, he goes forth in the morning, eager and strong, and behold what mighty labors he performs! Look at this great city all about us—who built it? And did not men build also greater and more beautiful cities than this, both modern and ancient? When their mental vision is aroused and expanded to review in detail all the wonderful works which they, and their compeers, and their progenitors have accomplished, surely they must triumph and exult in spirit at the glorious boon conferred upon them, of manhood!

From the mere physical strength, the muscular force of a man is most wonderful and admirable, as when we see a powerful blacksmith tossing, as if in play, the great, heavy sledge that he uses at the anvil, or the stalwart woodman swinging aloft, like a feather, his huge, sharp axe, and bringing it down with a crash, against the giant tree that trembles at his blow.

And how much more worthy of renown and veneration is the man who, fully comprehending all the possibilities which life placed within his reach, has cultivated his powers to the utmost, used wisely his opportunities, and attained all human knowledge and success, standing at last on a height which is to me incredible that a finite human being should climb.

SINCE MAN MUST WORK,

the privilege is accorded him of time to work uninterruptedly, for he is not hindered by the bearing and rearing of children during the best years of his life, and he is not expected to keep in comfortable order the home to which he hastens for rest when his work is done. We grow so accustomed to our benefits, like the daisy to the shining of the sun, that few men realize what a blessing they possess in having a house to return to when weary labor is over and a shelter must be sought from the night. Nearly every industrious married man has a warm, clean house or set of rooms of his own, where he may shut out intruders, eat his meal in peace, amuse himself and his family in the way they like best, and rest upon a clean, comfortable bed. If he is a sensible man and has made choice of a good wife, he may, on leaving off work for the day, hasten home

TO A LITTLE EDEN,

where the delightful atmosphere of peace and contentment will rest and content him as soon as his feet cross the threshold; where a charming woman whom he loves, and who has yielded herself to be the faithful creator and keeper of his happiness, meets him with gentle caresses and tenderest ministrations of comfort and hospitality, and where his beautiful children clustering around him with joyous cries and fond embraces show how they have been taught to revere and love their father. Every working man should have a home like this, and may have—if neither riches nor learning are needed to build it up. I have most frequently seen such homes when practising medicine among the poor of this city.

It is the privilege of woman to enjoy and keep the home. Wherever she is, and whatever her circumstances, though she lives in a palace, a log cabin, or a cave, according to her needs so will her home be; and if suited to her own wants, will amply meet the wants of her husband, of the man who loves her. But she cannot enjoy this haven of rest, this secure and comfortable refuge, this hiding-place when sick or sad, this brooding nest, where in silence and secrecy she develops into existence, moulds the characters, and therefore sways the destinies of future generations—without unceasing care and labor. Man provides the rough material which woman must adapt and use for their mutual comfort.

The young husband brings home his bride in triumph to their cottage, and the very next morning a fire must be kindled and a breakfast cooked for them both; after this there are dishes to wash, the house to sweep, beds to arrange, the evening meal to be prepared, and the wife's toilet to be made freshly and becomingly; for if she ceases to keep herself as attractive as when a girl, how can she hope to satisfy her husband? Indeed, a wife who does not grow more and more attractive as years pass over her head, is but a weak woman, and hardly deserves a husband.

The daily routine of inevitable work which falls upon the wife who would keep home comfortable and pleasant, is so tedious and wearying to most women, that it is cruelty and folly to demand any more from them. "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," is one of those true old sayings which demonstrated itself to every observer. Where human beings live dirt accumulates with amazing rapidity; dirt—that enemy of comfort, breeder of unmentionable insects, generator of pestilence and death—needs to be constantly expurged with broom and duster, with soap and sand and hot water and scrubbings and scourings and washings, until the woman is disgusted with the petty cares and toils, the weary steps and frequent distractions of housekeeping and not to be blamed if she longs for more agreeable, less monotonous, and better paid employment.

BUT WHAT SHALL SHE DO?

Is there any trade or employment under the sun which is not monotonous? Does not every man who works, from the preacher to the street-sweeper, need to do the same things every day, day after day, until facility and ease in doing is acquired; and when he has reached this point does he not need to continue doing the same things every day, day after day, that he may earn a living by his work? This constant and unvarying repetition is very wearing to woman because of her extreme nervous susceptibility; her nature demands variety and frequent change. The records of insane asylums show that too much monotony of work or thought is a frequent cause of insanity in woman. There is certainly no profession which gives such variety of occupation, and is so capable of being made by a woman of taste and cultivation an agreeable and pleasant employment, as

THE PROFESSION OF HOUSEKEEPING.

The poorest woman may benefit society by faithfully doing her duty here—and the richest—ah! there is scarcely a limit to her possibilities! As for pay—the majority of workers, both men and women, are poorly paid in money, and few women will receive even so much money for doing man's work as for doing their own work; but is this the highest aim in life,—to earn money and to spend it? The men who built Grace Church, raising it up stone by stone with untold labor and weariness, received but a pitiful sum for each day's work; yet it went on and up until the topmost pinnacle was placed high above the city's dirt and toil, with finger ever pointing upward through the clear, blue air, calling our jaded spirits away from earth as we look. Does it not pay one of those workmen as he passes by, to reflect, "I helped to build that beautiful temple."

We all know how George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were reared by their hard-working, house-keeping frugal mothers. Could any amount of money have bought the love and wisdom which those mothers lavished upon their sons—the toil and care, the days of labor, and nights by the sick-bed; the thoughts for the body and anxiety for the spirit; the unceasing vigilance, unfailing admonition; judicious approval, and well timed caress, by which the sublime character was moulded and the man stood forth at last a shining example to his fellow-men, and guardians of their best interests.

WERE NOT THESE MOTHERS PAID?

And if they could do so well, what excuse remains for us, having the same privilege of sex which they had, and the constantly increasing knowledge and light which science is pouring upon us if we fail to do even better than they? Let us enjoy to its utmost the position which nature has assigned us, and we shall find, that though our penalty of suffering and dependence is hard to be borne, yet, our privilege as wife and mother, companion and educator of mankind, is amply compensating and exalting.

Narrow Escape of Women and Children from a Shark.

From the Gloucester (Va.) Herald, July 20.

On last Monday morning, as the young ladies at Mr. Robert Selden's was out bathing, one of the little girls saw something approaching which alarmed her, and calling the attention of the others they discovered that it was a shark making toward them rapidly. The distance to the shore was so great that escape seemed impossible, and terror almost paralyzed them. But thoughtful of each other even in this trying hour, they bravely stood together, the strong helping and urging on the weak. Miss Mary Brewer was literally dragged ashore in a fainting condition by the efforts of Miss C. Selden, while Miss M. B. Selden, and Miss N. Brewer drove the trembling little ones before them. Just as they all sprang safely on the bank the horrible monster floundered in the shoal water, a short distance behind them, showing his whole length—ten feet. A fisherman, out in his canoe, witnessed the scene, but could give no help, as the shark was between him and the shore. He says he supposed escape impossible.

MY SUMMER OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER SEVEN.

THE WORK OF THE PRISON CONGRESS.

It is to the credit of the earnest men who compose the International Prison-Reform Congress that they have wasted none of the very brief period assigned for their deliberations. The fact that the time was so brief has, doubtless, quickened all processes and forbidden all avoidable delays. As I write, the Congress is dissolved. It is a thing of the past. The actors in it are, indeed, all here yet, for it was not until the light of the last day of the week began to fade that the closing incidents occurred. They will meet no more, however, in their collective capacity; and what they have said and resolved remains as the only memorial of their brief association. What has the Congress accomplished? By the answer to this question, the value of its existence will be estimated. It was a broad and a far reaching idea to convene experts, both in the theory and practice of penal administration, from all parts of the civilized world, in the world's grandest metropolis, to collect and collate their experiences (and their convictions, as growing out of them) in relation to crime and criminals, throughout the entire range of social requirements and obligations involved in their existence. The penal discipline has been hitherto fragmentary and most desultory. The work of the Congress has not yet, indeed, made it otherwise. But if it does not advance this desired result, the meed of success will not be assigned to it; the expectation of those who witnessed its gatherings, listened to its discussions, shared in its counsels, and felt a glow of excusable pride in the manifest enthusiasm which, however slowly kindled, at length brightened and warmed its maturity, will have no adequate fulfilment. If the Congress is a practical failure, there will remain, indeed, for its justification, the noble and generous purpose which animated its projectors and colaborers; but there will be a melancholy defeat of their plans and hopes. These comprehend broad and beneficent results in the general—nay, in the universal—amelioration of the known evils of prison-penalties, and in the inauguration, the world over, of truly philanthropic, and therefore philosophic, systems of criminal discipline, seeking, as their great end, the ultimate best possible protection of society from the consequences of crime, by the true moral reform and rehabilitation of criminals.

A WEEK'S WORK REVIEWED.

A whole week of the deliberations of this most exceptional Congress lies between the date of this and my last letter's reference to it. To compress my record of the proceedings into the limits of a newspaper column I need a telegraphic faculty of which I dare not imagine myself to be the possessor. I must certainly dismiss the method I first pursued, and, instead of noticing each day's work in detail, I must mass the incidents of the week. It is not necessary, indeed, that I should record more of the questions discussed, for the drift of the whole will be plainly seen in those I have mentioned. The wisdom of clear heads, strong, practical minds and astute debaters, was employed in making up the curriculum of topics; and I should be slow to charge the Executive Committee with slovenliness in the syllabus presented. It was, indeed, well-nigh exhaustive; and, to each question, some of the experts, English and French-speaking alike, lent their best ability, their subtlest logic.

Half the days of the week just closing were devoted by the Congress to section work,—the English and French-speaking delegates sitting apart, though with needful interchange of representative members when occasion required. On Tuesday, the American delegation presented, through Dr. Wines, a series of propositions embodying advanced and Christian views and principles, to which it was proposed the assent of the Congress should be asked, if the Executive Committee approved the same. Perhaps the only fault to be found with this manifesto was the excess of words. It not only enunciated principles, but it pursued them with arguments; and the Congress was wearied with the reading, in advance of the printing, of the propositions. Still, they embody the general convictions of the majority of the delegates, although, doubtless, some of them would be regarded as entirely too religious by the foreign delegates. The propositions, though not formally acted upon, are promulgated in print, and will express the spirit of the American representatives.

The last session of the Congress was held on Saturday, although some individual preferences were expressed for an adjournment to Monday, the 15th of July, in order to extend the discussion to such topics as the duty of civil authorities as to intemperance in its fruitful parentage of crime, and the much-mooted one of capital punishment. But the Congress decided that it would not exceed the limits of time assigned for its sessions, and these questions were not discussed.

THE CONGRESS AT PLAY.

There is an old distich of my boyish memory, which runs thus:

All work and no play,
Makes Jack a dull day.

There is more philosophy than poetry in the rude rhyme, and, indeed, the truth in it is very broad. There must be recreation as well as toil, or toil will end in ruin. Even a Congress of grave men may wisely turn from logic and ethics to laughter and ease—at the right time. On Friday night, the beautiful Hall of the Middle Temple saw a very interesting sight. It was a social levee—a soiree of the Prison-Reformers. For the nonce they discarded theories and theorems, and stooped to tea and small talk. The Prince of Wales promised to be present, and kept his promise. Some of us Americans saw his good-natured face for the first time.

The company gathered at 9 o'clock. The band stationed in the elegantly-carved organ-loft gave forth delicious music. Rare flowers adorned the hall. The gas blazed with rare splendor, and, for an hour, the "fair women and brave men" promenaded the spacious floor impatiently, finding occasional solace for the Prince's delay in "the cups that cheer, but not inebriate," or in the delicate ices which were freely dispensed from beautiful tables.

At 10, the Prince entered the hall, with Sir John Pakington and another attendant. Outside the crowd cheered; inside, the band played the National air, which somehow blows all the fog of radicalism out of the English heart.

The fair Alexandra was expected, and there was disappointment that she did not come. But the Prince was there, and Englishmen, and Americans, and Germans, and Frenchmen closed around him in serried ranks. In this way he moved through the grand hall, introduced, at every step and pause, to some prominent delegate of the Congress. To each one the Prince was affable in word and manner. The ceremonial part of the presentation was simply a series of low bows,—a triple obeisance. The Prince was dressed in simple evening suit, except that he wore a broad blue scarf across his shoulder and breast, and a rich decoration in his collar. He looked none the worse for his late illness, and was, indeed, of ruddy countenance,—his face full, and lighted with a genial smile. Quite at ease, he bore himself well through an ordeal of fifty introductions, of which I noticed that the American delegates came in for their full share.

When the Prince retired to a private chamber for refreshments, I took my way to the Ludgate Station, without waiting for the trumpet blare that announced the princely exit. The heir of England's throne is in an enviable position for a Prince. The people are quite ready to forgive,—have, indeed, forgiven—his youthful follies; and are taking him closer every day to their hearts. Why shouldn't he be discreet enough to ascend the Throne through the people's *hearts*, and so make the next coronation-scene in the grand, old Abbey of Westminster a repetition of the national enthusiasm, and love, and loyalty, which made his royal mother's accession a *power*, as well as a pageant, felt to this day? Victoria's personal and domestic virtues have given a rare lustre to the Crown; and it is the hope of England that her son will keep it untarnished, if it is ever set upon his brow,—for which event there is, however, no popular impatience.

A FEW GRAVE TOPICS.

I will gather into a knot, here, a few of the topics which engaged the attention of Congress, first in sections, and then in full session. Here they are, without strict sequence: The proper measure of second penalties for offences; the comparative wisdom of labor-penalties and solitary idleness; the importance of interchanging national prison-statistics; the policy of centralizing prison authority in one person; the best method of dealing with juvenile offenders. Upon the latter question, Miss Carpenter, who has made herself well renowned in connection with English reformatories, read an excellent paper. This lady has really helped the work of the body in a way that demands recognition. Besides these general principles, there has been much discussion of the comparative merits of Sir Walter Crofton's system in the penitentiaries of Ireland and the cellular system of Belgium. The Continental, the British, and the American usages have had ample exposition, greatly to the advantage I must insist (whatever others may think) of the systems in favor in America and in Great Britain, which are, for the most part, combinations of cellular and labor, or community discipline.

A BREEZE ON SECTARIANISM.

Among the spicy things of this grave Congress was a discussion and a breeze raised by the assertion of a foreign representative—M. Stevens, of Belgium—that to England alone belonged the discredit of denying to her prisoners the spiritual ministrations of any but State clergymen. This, Mr. Hastings as publicly denied. The "Thunderer" took up the matter, and wide echoes rolled around. In the Congress, Archbishop Manning sifted the affair; and it appeared that, in all the convict prisons, and in a proportion of the local prisons, Roman Catholic, as well as English Church, ministers are provide for the prisoners at their option. The Romish Prelate thought this was only partially right and just, but he was constrained to agree with Mr. Hastings in protesting that foreign delegates should be disabused of the erroneous idea conveyed in M. Stevens' accusation. There is a bill before the English Parliament, which, it is hoped, will pass into a law, to put all the religions of the United Kingdom upon an equal footing,—giving to every prisoner the services of his own creed, if he has any. Of course, this little clamor was raised in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church. Still the principle of equality in religious privilege is of inestimable value, and should remove, here and everywhere, all existing restrictions, letting every man in bonds, as well as out of them, choose his own spiritual guide, as we do in the United States.

ENGLISH COURTESIES TO THE CONGRESS.

If the earliest sessions of the Prison-Congress made little stir in London, the city waked up as the days went on. Dignitaries of the Civic and State Departments dropped in at the sessions. Some of them took the Chair and made speeches. Personal attentions were paid to representatives. Dr. Bellows was handsomely breakfasted, after the good English fashion, for his excellent lecture on John Howard. The Congress was bidden to public and private places of renown. If it was not exclusively an English courtesy, it was still so inclusively, that which was paid yesterday to the foreign delegates of a sumptuous dinner given at the Middle Temple Hall, where Sir John Pakington, M. P., presided over a company of about a hundred and fifty, and where choice dishes were discussed with zest, and toasts loyal, special, and general, were received with much enthusiasm.

STAFFORD HOUSE.

Among the minor felicities of the members may be very properly recorded a visit to Stafford House, which was graciously opened to the Congress by the noble owner, the Duke of Sutherland. The invitation was sent in the name of her Grace the Duchess, but severe indisposition prevented her from entertaining the visitors. Madame de Bunsen, the wife of the distinguished Chevalier, did the honors of the stately house,—a place of historic and Royal memories. Its exterior, though fine, gives no adequate idea of its inner glory. Probably England can boast no palace, Royal or noble, that equals Stafford House in the grandeur of its halls and their decoration. Words will not avail me to describe the splendor of the broad and lofty entrance hall and stairway, the picture gallery, and the other vast apartments open to our gaze, with their priceless paintings and statues, their elaborate and costly arabesques of gilding and frescoes, their sumptuous furniture, their social and domestic accessories,—giving the whole scene a sweet home-aspect. The palace—for such it is—overlooks the green glory of St. James' Park, and inside it is matchless, throughout the world, as a private residence. It is delightful to add to this notice of it that the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are as faultless examples perhaps of English nobility as their dwelling is of

The stately homes of England,

of which Felicia Hemans sang so charmingly.

The visit to Stafford House followed immediately upon the adjournment of the Congress, which was signalized by a felicitous vote of thanks moved to the Rev. Dr. Wines for his great personal share in originating and executing the scheme of it. Dr. Wines replied with ill-disguised emotion,—in which all the American delegates had some share, I fancy.

A vote of thanks moved to Sir John Pakington (who had certainly presided admirably), was carried by acclaim; and Sir John, in a felicitous acknowledgment, said it seemed to him the only unnecessary thing done by the body.

So the International Prison Reform Congress closed in harmony, and in hope of a happy sequel to its deliberations. It deserves to be characterized as a success, and must exert a most beneficial and enduring influence. So mote it be.

A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

I perceive that Messrs. Cook & Son, of whose successful enterprise in organizing "excursions" in Great Britain and upon the Continent, I have made mention already, are arranging a still broader movement, viz: a trip all round the globe to occupy some four months, and to include California, India, and Egypt. The estimated cost of this grand tour is $1,500 in gold. The details of it are too many and too minute to be referred to here; but, it may be of interest to American readers to know that Mr. E. M. Jenkins, of Allegheny City, Penn., is united with Messrs. Cook & Son, in the arrangement of this most attractive and extraordinary tour.

A COLORADO WONDER.

Discovery of a Petrified Palm Twenty-two Feet in Diameter.

From the Denver News, July 27.

Twenty-one miles southeast of Denver lie the remains of a palm tree preserved in stone. It is upon the hill-side, looking down upon Cherry Creek, and a hundred feet or more above the level of the valley of that stream. The soil is similar to that of most of the upland plain in Colorado, and covered at present with a thick crop of grass and weeds. Bunches of currant bushes, laden with fruit, cluster about the wooden rocks, and above, to the top of the ridge and along its crest are scrubby young pines and a few large trees. At the foot of the hill, three hundred yards to the westward, passes the old stage road from Denver to Santa Fe. The traveller, looking up, would see a ledge or mass of rough looking rocks rising ten or twelve feet above the surface of the ground and about forty feet in length. Camp fires have been built against it and campers have doubtless sought shelter from storm or sun under its projecting front, little dreaming that they reclined in the shadow of a palm tree. The pupils of a school-house near by have played about it many a day. Last winter a hunter for curious specimens stumbled upon it and guessed its true character. Specimens were brought to Denver and pronounced by the best authorities petrified palm wood. But the mass was reported so large that the story seemed incredible.

A careful examination reveals the following facts: The monster tree evidently grew where it lies, and there has been very little change in the surface of the ground at that point since its fall. Its fall was toward the north and across a narrow tongue or spur of the hill, near the crest, on the south side, of which it stood. The unevenness of the ground caused the part of the trunk now visible to break in two pieces. The first, or butt section, is thirty nine feet long and it has apparently rolled about half over, down the hill. In the heart was either a hollow or a mass of decayed wood from four to six feet in diameter. The upper side of the log has been broken up by the action of the elements and the frost, destroying between one-third and one-half its circumference, and the fragments lie scattered about in huge blocks. The more than half that remains intact is a huge trough; the surface of the earth even with its brim on the up-hill side and ten feet below it on the down-hill side. As before stated, this section is thirty-nine feet long. As near as can be determined, without excavating the adjacent earth, the diameter of the tree at the base is twenty-two feet. Midway of its length, or twenty feet from the base, it is fifteen feet.

The second section is twenty-one feet long, and evidently lies where it fell. Striking square across the crest of the ridge, the immense weight almost buried it in the earth. Its outlines are hard to determine without digging, but at mid-length, or fifty feet from the stump, it is certainly nine feet in diameter. The two sections, as described, measure just sixty feet in length. Above that point the body of the tree fell into a gulch, which has been since nearly filled up by the wash from the hills above. Digging would doubtless reveal much more of the trunk.

And all this immense mass of wood has turned into stone, hard and flinty as porphyry. Some of it looks like agate, finely veined and delicately tinted; other with opaline lustre; some white as the driven snow, or with the polished surface of chalcedony. Portions of the trunk must have been rotten, for its stony remains are honeycombed and the cavities filled with delicate crystals that sparkle in the sunlight like real diamonds. Breaking into the knots with heavy blows of a sledge-hammer reveals miniature caves and grottoes glistening with stalactites and stalagmites of real crystal. Specimens of the bark can be chipped off, looking as natural, doubtless, as when its own green leaves waved in the breeze and Darwin's inchoate man gamboled among their giant stems.

It is useless to speculate upon the time when that giant of the forest flourished; of the hundreds of thousands of years during which a torrid sun daily kissed its shining leaves; of its fall and long immersion in the silicious bath that changed its every fiber to flint. It is history in stone, telling of changes in the condition and climate of this part of the world that may well make one shiver if he expects to stop here fifty or a hundred thousand years longer. Meantime, it can supply material for the walls of a Court House, window-sills and caps for all of Denver, or centre table tops for the Western States. It is the very biggest thing—in stone, and among trees it takes the *palm*.

A Child Wife.

They have had a lively case of the sensational order, in court in Mobile. George W. Fagan, aged 24, ran off with and married a girl named Alice Childs, aged 13. The law of Alabama not permitting the marriage of children, the couple went to Mississippi and had the knot legally tied. They then returned to Mobile, and the parents of the girl had them both arrested and brought into court. The charge against Fagan was abduction. There being no charge against the girl she was introduced as a witness. Old Mrs. Childs, who had been in bed for eight years, was brought into court on a lounge. Her evidence was [illegible] great excitement. She re[illegible] given up that she had often shot at a mark [illegible] hit it, and helpless as she was, she wanted to put her aim to the test. She had never seen Fagan, but threatened in court to shoot him at sight. Mr. Childs, the father of the girl, was present, and less demonstrative.

When Alice was called as a witness and made her appearance, the old woman fumbled in her pocket and asked the Judge if she might, with propriety, shoot the child. The child took no notice whatever of the movement and was perfectly calm. She said: "I left home of my own free-will. I am satisfied and have nothing else to say."

Fagan was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of abducting a female under 14 years of age from her lawful guardians.

It was in evidence that Fagan is an industrious young man of respectable family, and that he is devotedly attached to his child-wife. She, on her part, had an opportunity to prove that she fully reciprocates his affection and desires to live with him in peace.

The Judge in view of all the acts acted the part of a Solomon. He said: "Let the girl be discharged from all restraint and left at liberty to go to her parents or her husband as she may elect." She unanimously elected her husband.

He refused to give the bond of $1,000 and went to prison. And she saying: "My place is with you, George," went along; and the couple are now living happily together in jail as man and wife, secure from the attacks of storming parents and parents-in-law.

Bull-Pups for Hiram!

The shades of night were falling fast
When through the capital there passed
A youth, who sang and strode along;
This was the burden of his song:
"Bull-pups for Hiram!"

His brow was fair, his eyes flashed bright
When the White House loomed big in sight;
Then, like a silver clarion, rung
The accents of a well known tongue:
"Bull-pups for Hiram!"

"You can't see Hiram," whispered Dent,
"Unless you pay for my consent."
That reckless youth Dent's grip defied,
For to a string were safely tied
Bull pups for Hiram.

"Oh! say," said Babcock, with a wink,
"Come, join our mess and take a drink."
A tear drop filled the young man's eye,
But still he answered, with a sigh:
"Bull-pups for Hiram!"

"Beware, unless the express is paid
Upon those pups!" thus Porter said.
This was all Porter spoke that night;—
The youth passed singing from their sight:
"Bull-pups for Hiram!"

Judge Lewis Dent next morning found
Both youth and pups dead on the ground;
Tied to a pup, he plain could see
An express way-bill: "C. O. D.,
Bull-pups for Hiram."

Near where Jeff. Davis' horse eats hay,
Upon the White House lawn, they lay,—
That office seeker with no fee
For either Dent, and also the
Bull pups for Hiram.

—*New York Sun.*

A Man Falls Fainting Upon a Railway Track—Hears an Approaching Train, but is Unable to Save Himself.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, July 31.

A fatal accident, remarkable in some of its features, occurred yesterday morning, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Wm. McGlaughlin, foreman of a gang of laborers in the employ of Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., at the Brilliant Oil Works, at the mouth of Negley's Run, came into the city on Monday evening, to assist in storing some goods for a gentleman who is about visiting California. While here, he called upon his brother, Milton McGlaughlin, pilot of the Juliet, and spent some time with him. He started for the train between 10 and 11 o'clock, but when he got to the Union Depot he found that the train had gone. He then remained in the city for some time, in company with his brother, and when they separated he told his brother he would hire a horse and ride home, as he had to be there in the morning to attend to the men. Either changing his mind, or not being able to get a horse, he started home on foot. About daybreak, while walking along the track some distance below the works, he became faint and fell between the rails. He had been injured severely by an accident in the refinery, some time ago, and since then had been subject to spells of weakness. He knew his situation, and while lying there unable to move, he heard a train approaching. He was utterly helpless, however, and, although he heard the engineer sound the alarm and whistle "down brakes," he could not even give a sign of life. The train passed over him, severing his right leg just below the hip joint, and crushing the left leg above the knee. The train was stopped, and the injured man was carried to the outer depot at Lawrenceville, where medical aid was summoned. He became conscious told his name and place of residence, and was then conveyed home, where he expired at 9 o'clock. He was conscious up to the hour of his death, and related circumstantially to his wife the facts above stated. He told her to make known these facts at the inquest, so that no blame might be cast upon the engineer of the train. The deceased was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Five Members of the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation About to Declare for Greeley and Brown.

Washington Correspondence (July 29) of the Boston Post.

For some days past there have been outgivings in the newspapers that prominent influential Republican politicians would come out in a pronounced manner in favor of Greeley and Brown. And curiosity has been much exercised to fix these prominent Republicans and name them, if possible. Of course Senator Sumner was always named among them, and there were General Banks, Mr. Buffinton, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Dawes, and others. It has been well known by some who are conversant with the private sentiments of leading Republicans in Massachusetts that they were utterly disgusted with Grant and only waited the ground-swell or revolutionary political manifestation that would assure even the probable success of the Greeley movement to warrant these independent spirits in coming out in unmistakable form for Greeley and Brown. Certain events that will most assuredly culminate in success, your correspondent is advised, will determine the action of these parties in a few days. Not to disclose the confidential information we can say that five members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation are already prepared, so far as their own motion is concerned, to pronounce openly in favor of Greeley and Brown, and are now anxiously awaiting, to make their action successful, the result of the election in North Carolina and some other localities.

The Shoaling of San Francisco Harbor.

The *Bulletin*, of San Francisco, finds serious cause for alarm in the rapid filling in with mud by tidal deposits, along the city front, in the eddies made by the angular form of the bulkhead. This danger has of late been greatly augmented by the dumping of mud a short distance out in the bay, by scows filled by the dredging machines. Still further, it has been increased by railroad operations at Mission Bay, whence the mud is taken out some distance and thrown overboard, being afterward swept directly back upon the wharves. The Harbor Master has recently made a series of soundings, from which it appears that the depth along the harbor front has been reduced in some places to a most alarming extent; there being only a few feet of water where, not long ago, the largest ships were loaded and discharged. A part of this is unavoidable, being due to the encroachment of the city upon the bay and to the angular form of the bulkhead. So far, however, as this has been augmented by carelessness or a short-sighted economy a change should be made at once, and the *Bulletin's* warning should be heeded. The danger is a double one. Aside from the injury to commerce, arising from rendering a portion of the harbor front nearly or quite accessible, these accumulations of mud and ooze form insecure anchorage, and increase the chances of disaster in heavy weather. The State of California has jurisdiction in the matter, and the necessary action, which involves only slight expenditure, will undoubtedly be soon taken.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.
By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same.
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Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square.
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address
THOMAS RYAN,
Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS
Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2200 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $24.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... [illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen ... 20.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen ... 18.00
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also, Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
318 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company in Jackson, Tennessee, for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson. This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts can be seen at the Engineer's Office after August 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to H. S. McCOMB, President, or S. B. REED, Engineer in charge, Jackson, Tennessee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, SNY ISLAND LEVEE, PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 23, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by Wm. Dustin, President Levee Commission, until 12 o'clock m., on the fifteenth (15) day of August, 1872, for the construction of a levee along the banks of the Mississippi River, from a point in Adams County, Illinois, about six (6) miles above Hannibal, through Pike County, to a point in Calhoun County, about six (6) miles below Clarksville. The total length of the levee is about fifty one (51) miles.

Contractors will make bids for the entire work per cubic yard, giving one price right through, without classifying according to heights of embankment.

Bids for clearing and grubbing per acre will also be received.

The work will be paid for in registered Levee Bonds, issued under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved April 24, 1871, registered under an act approved April 8, 1872, and contractors will specify in their bids the price at which they will receive the bonds.

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any and all bids received.

Detailed specifications and further information may be had upon application to GEO. W. JONES, Secretary Levee Commissioners, Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., to C. N. CLARK, Hannibal, Mo., or to S. L. CORTHELL, Chief Engineer, Hannibal, Mo.

WM. DUSTIN,
JOHN G. WHEELOCK,
GEO. W. JONES,
Levee Commissioners.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO., ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the Counties of Athens and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 22.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, Prest.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 579, 580, 581 and 582, in Vol. 8 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412 and 413, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles B. Rand and his wife Henrietta M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate W. Towle, Octavius B. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles B. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius B. Newell and Nelson M. Bassett payable to the order of David Barber [illegible] Athens County, Ohio [illegible]

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, without commission, for long periods, on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman.
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 1 and 2.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

FURNITURE.
BUYERS OF
FURNITURE!
Will now find us ready to exhibit and sell
Consignments of Medium and
FINE FURNITURE!
OF UNEXCELLED QUALITY,
And at prices that are duplicates of our Saturday Auction sales.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

D. M. Swiney & Bro.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,
Counters, Partitions,
RAILS, CYLINDER DESKS, ETC.
FACTORY:
507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.
CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 57.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL ... Thursday, July 25, 10 a. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, July 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK ... Thursday, August 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, August 3, 11 a. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Thursday, August 8, 3 p. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, August 10, 9 a. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. / Payable in Currency.
First Cabin ... $75 / Steerage ... $30
To London ... 80 / To London ... 35
To Paris ... 90 / To Paris ... 38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
96 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. / From New York.
China ... July 31 / Calabria ... August 7
Russia ... August 7 / Abyssinia ... August 14
Cuba ... August 14 / Batavia ... August 17
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Deck plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 71 West Madison-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dation	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill. & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:30 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:30 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:20 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:[illegible] a m
Milwaukee Express	[illegible] a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible] p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†5:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. § Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*[illegible] p m	*[illegible] a m
South Chicago Accom'odati'n	*12:[illegible] p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:[illegible] a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	5:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex. via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	†5:00 a m	[illegible] p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	[illegible] a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	[illegible] a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	[illegible] p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	[illegible] a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD		
Mail	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER		
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:00 p m	7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Ferreton Passenger	*3:15 p m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 p m	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. * Sundays excepted. [illegible] days excepted.

[illegible] MORTGAGE COMPANY [illegible] NEW YORK. CAPITAL, [illegible]000 IN GOLD! [illegible] BABCOCK, President. [illegible] HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

[illegible]YERS OF [illegible]NITURE! [illegible] ready to exhibit and sell [illegible]ents of Medium and [illegible] FURNITURE! [illegible]XCELLED QUALITY, [illegible] GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 Randolph st.

[illegible]winey & Bro., [illegible]UFACTURERS OF [illegible]FICE FURNITURE, [illegible]rs, Partitions, [illegible]LINDER DESKS, ETC. [illegible] FACTORY [illegible] Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben.

[illegible]e Star Line [illegible] AND LIVERPOOL—New and [illegible] steamships; the six [illegible] largest in the world. CELTIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC. [illegible] J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. [illegible] & LAGERGREN, Agent.

[illegible]AN LINE. [illegible] FRANCIS C. BROWN. 96 South Market-st., Chicago.

[illegible]RD MAIL LINE [illegible] BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible] F. DU VERNET. [illegible]

[illegible]ROAD TIME-TABLE. [illegible]d Departure of Trains. [illegible] ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]go & Alton Railroad. [illegible]ois Central Railroad. [illegible]& Northwestern Railroad. [illegible]ock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]e & Michigan Southern Railroad. [illegible]anville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible] Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. [illegible]entral and Great Western Railroads. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent. [illegible]urlington & Quincy Railroad.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

There was nothing new in financial circles to-day, except a rush of business at the bank which holds the margins deposited by members of the Board of Trade as security for the performance of their contracts. At this institution the day was one of the busiest ever experienced, the deposits being very large—principally on transactions in wheat. At the other banks business was decidedly dull.

The demand for loans continues light, but appears to be a little on the increase, with a decided indication that ere long there will be but comparatively little unemployed capital here. Rates of interest are quoted at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was quoted scarce and firm to-day, though with little demand; the transactions were very few. In the absence of reports of sales we quote the market unchanged, at 25a50c per 1,000 premium on sales between banks. Counter rates were 1-10 discount to par, on purchases; and 1-10a1-4 of one per cent premium on sales.

—The estimated value of vessels belonging to or trading at ports in the United States reported totally lost or missing during the past six months, is $4,900,000. The greatest loss was experienced in February, when $1,280,000 worth of this kind of property was swept away. The value of the shipping lost in the corresponding time in 1871, was $5,013,000.

—The following table shows the number of telegraph offices, number of despatches sent, and number of miles of telegraph wire in the chief countries of America and Europe:

Country.	Number of offices.	Number of despatches.	Length in miles of lines
Austria and Hungary	1,614	4,047,083	17,032
Belgium	423	1,722,585	1,641
Denmark	89	409,167	1,217
Spain	193	781,515	6,971
France	2,636	3,503,162	26,285
Italy	1,154	2,080,539	10,186
Norway	82	709,238	2,987
Holland	247	1,950,893	1,889
Portugal	112	618,138	1,797
Roumania	60	521,017	2,059
Russia	438	1,908,190	35,383
Sweden	117	590,300	4,286
Switzerland	546	1,664,119	3,23[illegible]
Turkey	393	825,393	15,89[illegible]
Canada	604	809,831	5,564
India	265	386,237	13,990
Germany	3,399	8,672,235	21,010
United States	.....	.....	73,285

The report of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, brought up to the close of the year 1871, shows the funded and floating debt of its railways to be $281,764,734; their total cost, including equipment, $520,111,609. Length of main lines, 6,137.24—actually laid, 5,062.84. Length in Pennsylvania (main line), 3,908.67; double track, 1,695.59; branches, 1,006.78; sidings, 1,623.78. Real estate (in Pennsylvania), exclusive of roadway, $13,804,967. Operations for the year: Miles run by passenger trains, 18,035,244; by freight trains, 31,105,115; by coal trains, 6,867,233. Number of through passengers, 3,153,309; total passengers, 31,548,296; through freight, 16,375,294; gross tonnage, 58,807,802. Expenses of maintenance of roads, $21,237,063; of repairs, $14,366,428; of operation, $37,333,519—a total of $73,212,372. Receipts were: From passengers, $25,106,452; from freights, $87,292,501; from mails and miscellaneous sources, $5,500,328—a total of $117,900,281. Of 31,500,000 (round numbers) of passengers carried four were killed and 120 injured. On Pennsylvania Railroad 4,699,985 passengers were carried, not one of whom was killed, and but nine injured. The [illegible] company is commended for [illegible] good management, both in respect to the regular fast time made by the through trains to Chicago, and the comfort and immunity from danger of its patrons.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117¾	118
5-20s of '62	116	116½
5-20s of '64	115¾	116½
5-20s of '65	116¼	116½
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	115	116
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	115¾	116
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	115¾	116
10-40s	113	113½
United States 5s (new issue)	111½	111¾
United States currency 6s	113½	114
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
Eastern Exchange	1-10 par 1-10prem	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½	@110½
Gold Exchange	115¼	@115½
Gold and Gold Coupons	115	115½
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per ct.
Silver	103	@104
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip	175	@180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Money firm at 3@5. Gold strong all day, closing at 115⅜@115½. Loans made from flat to 1 and 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings at the Gold Bank, $68,268,000. Treasury disbursements to-day, $453,000. Sterling quiet at 110@110½ for long, and 110@111½ for short sight. Governments opened steady, but closed quiet at ⅛@¼ lower than last night. State stocks quiet. Stocks were weak during the afternoon, closing heavy at the lowest prices of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.

Sterling 110⅛.

Coupe, '81	118⅝	Coupe, '67	115⅞
Coupe, '62	116	Coupe, '68	115¾
Coupe, '64	116	10-40's	113⅞
Coupe, '65	116	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupe, '65 (new)	115⅝	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	95	St. Paul	55
W. U. Tel	71	St. Paul preferred	78½
Quicksilver	42¼	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	94	Wabash preferred	86
Wells & Fargo	60	Fort Wayne	96¼
Am. M. U. Express	74	Terre Haute	32
U. S. Ex	78½	Terre Haute pref'd	49
Pacific Mail	73¼	Chicago & Alton	116
New York Central	97	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. C. scrip		O. & M.	43⅜
Erie	48½	C., C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	72	C. B. & Q.	130
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	90¼
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	38⅝
Northwestern	75¼	Union Pacific bonds	89½
N. W. preferred	91	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	116⅞	Del. Lack & West'n	103⅞
New Jersey Central	107¼	B. H. & Erie	7

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, August 2.

CITY PROPERTY.

Washington st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 22x124 ft, dated July 23; consideration, $[illegible]750.

Prairie av, n of and near Thirty-second st, e f, 30 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $4,800.

State st, n of and near Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $12,400.

Lots 13 to 15, in Block 1, of Myrick's Second Addition, dated Dec. 26, 1871; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 42, in Block 9, of s ½ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $600.

Lots 45 and 46, in Scammon's Blocks 31 and 32, e of railroad, in Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 7, on Grove st, running to Elgin st, dated Aug 1; consideration, $100.

Lot 54, in Boake's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $500.

Wilson st, between Jefferson and Clinton sts, n front, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Robey st, 182 7 10 ft, s of South Western av, w f, 24x114¼ ft, dated April 12; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 22, on Thirty-first st, n f, second lot e of Burnside st, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 28, in Adams Addition, in s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated May 23; consideration, $800.

West Twelfth st, n w cor Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 14; consideration, $1,200.

West Twenty-first st, 191 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, s w cor Thirty-second st, e f, 99 ft running to Wabash av, dated July 10; consideration, $45,000.

Lot 2, in Block 3 of s ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Aug 1; consideration, $550.

South Western av, 222 ft n e of Robey st, n w f, undivided ½ of 24x160 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $825.

Lot 11 and e 10 ft, Lot 13, in Walker and Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, of Smith's n e ¼, Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $4,375.

Lot 20, in Block 1 of Block 19, of e ½, Sec 31, 39, 14, dated July 26; consideration, $450.

Undivided 1-6 of Block 11, in Wright & Webster's n e ¼ of Sec 12, 39, 13, dated July 5; consideration, $1,333.

Sixty nine lots in same block, situated on s w corner of Fourth st and Deerpath av, dated July 16; consideration, $30,000.

Chicago av, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 16; consideration, $[illegible]80.

Lot 16, in Walker and Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19 in Smith's n e ¼, Sec 18, 39, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 31 and 32, in Block 1, of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated July 9; consideration, $1,700.

Iowa st, between Lincoln and Wood st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 10; consideration, $500.

Lot 19, of w ½ Block 5, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $267.

Lot 7, in Block 6 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield Addition, dated July 24; consideration, $550.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 17 and 18 of Warner's Lots 17 and 18, in [illegible]kerdike & Steele's w ½ of n w ¼ of Sec 28, 40, 1, dated May 24; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 25 to 28, in Block 3 of Folansbee's Lots 7 of Newhall et al. n w ¼ Sec 18, 38, 14, on Indiana av, near Fifty-ninth st, dated June 10; consideration, $4,500.

Thomas av, s w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 50¼ x124½ ft, dated June 22; consideration, $5,000.

Fiftieth st, 812 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $200.

Burtis av, 240 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 120x134½ ft, dated April 22; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 11, in McCafferty and Murphy's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 13, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 1 to 3, of Gerber and Jarrett's e 2 5 of Lot 1, except w 20 ft, of s w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 12, in Block 5, of Snowden's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $300.

Lot 19, in Block 6, of same, dated June 17; consideration, $200.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug 2—Engagements: To Collinwood—White Oak, corn at 8½c; schr James Garrett, corn on p t. To Portland—Prop Montgomery, corn through. To Kingston—Whitney and Hartzell, corn at 13c. To Boston—Props City of Toledo and Plymouth, corn at 23c. To Buffalo—George Goble, Hattie Howard, Golden Fleece, corn at 8c; prop Merchant, corn on p.t.; schr Jessie Hoyt, corn at 7½c; schr Mercer[illegible], oats at 6c; bark Richard Winslow and schrs Edwards, Tyson, Filer, Robinson and D[illegible]man, corn at 7½.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Rates firm and steady. Charters reported: Schooner Geo. Steele, coal Erie to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; schr Baldwin, coal to Chicago at $1.25 per ton, free; schr Columbian, coal to Milwaukee at $1.25 per ton, free.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Rates were firm at the following figures: Coal to Milwaukee, $1.45, free; Chicago down town docks, $1.45; do up-town docks, $1.50; People's Gas Company, $1.55; Detroit and Wyandotte, 65c; Toronto, $2.40 gold; Hamilton, $2.45 gold.

DETROIT, July 31.—Rates firm and unchanged. No charters reported.

TOLEDO, July 31.—Grain freights exhibited a little more firmness, but we cannot make any change in the quotations reported yesterday: 4¾a5c to Buffalo; 8a8½c to Oswego; 8½a9c to Kingston. Vessels are scarce.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Grain freights quiet and steady at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12½c to Oswego. Charters: To Oswego—Schooner Onward, wheat at 12½c.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,204	1,922	2,186	3,641
Wheat, bu	2,850	38,639	40,299	91,113
Corn, bu	112,640	196,674	342,390	371,136
Oats, bu	19,110	112,560	18,495	188,040
Rye, bu	300	16,965	750	22,681
Barley, bu	800	8,888	3,120	375
Grass seed, lbs	17,980	58,390	38,512	12,530
Flax seed, lbs	.....	78,800	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	31,034	68,230	11,520	12,700
Cured meats, lbs	62,114	25,290	168,000	178,890
Beef, brls	.....	.....	130	60
Pork, brls	374	.....	241	114
Lard, lbs	108,428	14,910	2,250	153,451
Tallow, lbs	6,975	19,200	.....	.....
Butter, lbs	36,907	94,008	50,660	6,600
Live hogs, No	11,601	5,317	10,086	4,017
Cattle, No	2,871	860	2,362	978
Sheep, No	964	1,571	.....	666
Hides, lbs	85,210	123,370	57,460	69,740
Highwines, brls	260	222	453	660
Wool, lbs	49,620	66,079	279,748	77,998
Potatoes, bu	283	1,739	24	.....
Lumber, m	6,285	4,950	2,137	2,406
Shingles, m	2,028	3,040	2,090	1,743
Lath, m	750	95	202	186
Salt, brls	.....	.....	1,970	1,617

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,175 bu wheat, 2,071 bu corn, 9,772 bu oats, 1,547 bu rye, 206 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 17 cars wheat, 330 cars and 34,600 bu corn, 8 cars and 7,000 bu oats, 2 cars rye, 4 cars barley. Total (361 cars), 187,000 bu.

Another proposed remedy for the evils of corners in produce is found in the following offered to-day by Alexander Mureson, as a proviso to be added at the end of Section 1 of Rule 9. It will be posted on the bulletin board for thirty days:

"PROVIDED, That in estimating the market price of property, in all cases, the legitimate value of the property for shipment to other markets shall alone be considered."

If this should be adopted it would place it out of the power of the longs to call additional margins, after the first deposit, where the market is obviously cornered. It is not stated how contracts could be enforced in the absence of a corner in case [illegible] the shipping market is several [illegible] sometimes the case.

There was one of considerable excitement in the leading grain markets, but purely in a speculative direction, though lowering skies might have been accepted as a partial apology for an advance in prices; another part of the argument being supplied by the fact of lighter receipts. The early telegrams from other points offered no particular encouragement to excitement; the weather in England was reported fine, and the markets dull. New York was firmer in the latter part of the day. Groceries were moving with a fair degree of activity, and the general market ruled steady at yesterday's range of prices. In the dry goods market no new feature was noted. Business continues slack, with no prospect of any decided improvement for some time to come, but the firm tone of the market for the raw material strengthens prices of all standard cottons and woollens, and dealers do not seem inclined to increase sales by offers of concessions. The butter and cheese markets were only moderately active, and values underwent no visible change. Coal was again quiet, with prices steady at $9.00 for Erie and Lackawanna. Dried fruits were in light request only, though at the decline in foreign descriptions, noted yesterday, dealers are looking for an increased demand. Apples were again firm, with a tendency to advance. Fish remain quiet and steady. Hay was firm and unchanged. Hides and leather were quoted steady. In the oil market, there was a moderate amount of trading at 92a97c for linseed; at 23c for carbon, and at 63c for turpentine. Comparatively few new features were developed in the market for lumber at the yards to-day. The demand, as has been the case for the past two weeks, was largely on Southern account, and for medium grades the feeling was one of firmness. Metals and tinners' stock were in better demand, and prices for sheet zinc and copper ruled higher, owing to the advance in gold and continued encouraging Eastern advices. The stocks are ample. Nails met with a large demand upon the basis of $6.00 rates. The iron and steel markets were moderately active at former quotations. In the market for wool there was more doing, and holders were firmer in their views; the receipts were fair. Building materials sold quite readily at yesterday's figures. Poultry was dull and easier, while for potatoes the movement was larger than for several days past. Eggs sold at an average of 12a13c per dozen for choice packages. Cooperage, broomcorn, and beans sold at former prices.

Highwines were rather more active, and steady at yesterday's price, though reported dull and easier in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon, and the market closed with firm holders at 90c, and 89 1-2c bid. The easier feeling in New York is due to the fact that large offerings are on that market from parties who have held off till yesterday to save the 1 per cent tax on wholesale sales.

Lake freights were more active. Most of the charters were effected at yesterday's rates, but towards the close the offerings were more liberal, and the market declined from 8 to 7½c on corn to Buffalo. A total of 19 charters was reported, which will carry out 15,500 bu wheat, and 430,600 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8c on wheat, 7½c on corn, 7c on barley, and 5¼a6c on oats to Buffalo; 13¼c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were very quiet. Mess pork was dull and easier, one or two sales being made at a further decline of 12 1-2c per brl. It is hard to tell just how the corner stands beyond the facts that the parties engineering it have a great deal more pork on their hands than they want, and have plenty of money with which to continue the game if they want to do so. It is estimated that there are now over 130,000 brls of pork here, which is more than was packed in the city last winter; and more is to come, as the holders of pork in other cities are only too glad of the opportunity to unload on Chicago. At the same time it seems that some of the efforts to send pork here from other cities have been effectually checkmated. We referred several days ago to the fact that an order for 2,000 brls of pork was received in Cincinnati, which had the effect of calling back the offers to sell mess pork on this market. That accomplished, another order was sent to sell out, which was effected at a loss of 50c per brl. The pork was not wanted in Montreal, but it was well worth $1,000 to the manipulators of the corner to keep that pork out of Chicago; and they have since put down the price here to a point where it cannot be shipped to us at a profit. There is still a standing offer on our market to sell pork for shipment, in large or small lots, at $13.50, and to sell at $13.25 for shipment to other points from Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, or Louisville. Lard was dull; quoted at 8 1-2a8 3-4c per lb on winter lots, but it is doubtful if much more than 8 1-4c could be obtained if a holder wanted to sell. Meats were quiet and unchanged. The market closed nominal at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $13.87 1-2a14.00; do seller September $13.[illegible]; do seller December, nominal at $12.00a[illegible]; do seller the year at $12.00a12.10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.50a8.62 1-2; do seller the year, $8.25a8.50; summer lard, $8.00a8.12 1/2. Dry salted meats, 5 a 4c for shoulders, and 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 3-4c for shoulders; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for short ribs; 9a9 1-8c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26.50. City tallow, 7 3-4a7 7-8c. Sales were reported of 600 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $14.00; 500 brls do seller September at $13.00; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 7 7-8c.

Flour was in limited demand, but firm at former prices, holders offering but little, as stocks are light. It is stated that of the 29,000 brls reported as stock here, not more than one-third is in first hands, or will come on the market for sale. The following transactions were reported: 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.25; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 400 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do (low) at $5.40; 100 brls do at $5.00; 40 brls rye flour at $4.40. Total, 1,340 brls; also 20 tons bran at $14.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@ 7.50
Spring Minnesotas	7.00@8.00
Spring superfines	3.00@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25

Wheat was active and excited, advancing 1½c above the highest quotations of yesterday, on this month's deliveries, with most of the trading and settlements at 1-2a1c below the top of the market. The advance was entirely local, though New York was quoted stronger, as a consequence of the excitement here. The parties who have control of our market made a rather extensive call of margins this morning, forcing many people to put up money, and others to fill; so that the shorts put up the market on themselves at a very early hour, and settled to a liberal extent in the early part of the session. The price of the option for next month showed scarcely any appreciation early, but subsequently advanced to 1a1 1-2c, when it became apparent that the parties who have the market cornered for the month were buying for September. Outside of this there was but very little trading, parties not already involved in wheat not caring to touch it. Of course, there was no shipping movement other than as the holders of wheat here chose to ship a cargo along the way. Seller the month opened at $1.37, advanced to $1.39, fell back 2c, advanced to $1.40, declined to $1.39, and closed at $1.39 3-4. Seller September sold at $1.14a1.16, closing at $1.15. Seller the year sold at $1.10a1.11, closing at $1.10 3-4. Car lots No. 2 spring were dull at 1c below seller the [illegible]. Winter wheat [illegible] was in fair demand, and strong with light offerings. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.41; 5,000 bu do at $1.38; 5,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.39; 1,600 bu do at $1.38 3-4; 4,000 bu do at $1.38 7-8; 1,600 bu do at $1.38 1-4; 3,200 bu do at $1.38; 5,000 bu do at $1.36; 2,000 bu choice old amber winter at $1.30, by sample. Total, 34,800.

Corn was active at an advance of 3-8a1-2c, in sympathy with wheat, New York being dull till near the close. The receipts were rather light, which helped speculative firmness, and the shippers took hold with more freedom after the decline in freights had been established. The demand was chiefly for shipment. Seller the month opened at 42 3-4c, advanced to 43 1-4c, and closed at 43 1-8a43 1-4c. Seller September sold at 44a44 1-4c, closing at 44 1-8c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 43 3-8c, and rejected at about 40c. Cash sales were reported of 28,000 bu No. 2 at 43 3-8c; 262,000 bu do at 43 1-4c; 70,000 bu do at 43 1-8c; 103,800 bu do at 43c; 18,400 bu rejected at 40 1-4c; 4,800 bu do at 40c; 800 bu do at 39c; 2,000 bu do at 38c; 2,000 bu do at 35c; 400 bu do at 33c; 400 bu do at 32c. Total, 493,400 bu.

Oats were rather weak at about the same range as yesterday, though New York was reported strong, and our local holders were very firm in their views early, in sympathy with the advance in wheat and corn. Seeing this, buyers held off. Seller the month sold at 26 3-4c; seller September at 26 1-2a26 3-4c; and seller the year at 26c. Car lots sold at 27a27 1-2c; the outside for preferred houses. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu at 27 1-2c; 2,400 bu at 27 1-4c; 1,200 bu at 27 1-8c; 22,000 bu at 27c; 700 bu rejected at 25c; 600 bu do at 24 3-4c; 1,200 bu do at 24c. Total, 34,000 bu.

Rye was neglected, and nominally unchanged, at 60 1-2a61c for No. 2 cash, and 57c for do seller September. There were no offerings, and only one nominal buyer on the market. Receipts continue light.

Barley was in better demand, and ruled firmer in consequence. Seller September sold at 58c for new, and the market closed with 58c bid. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh receipts) at 55c; 2,400 bu do in Northwestern at 54c; 800 bu No. 3 at 45c; 1,200 bu do at 43c; 400 by sample at 53c; 400 bu do at 47c. Total, 5,600 bu.

The following regulations governing the manufacture, sale, etc., of wines, spirits, and liquors issued by the Government, under the [illegible], will be read with interest:

For executing this provision of the law it is required by the Secretary of the Treasury that each application for the relief contemplated must be accompanied by the sworn certificate of the gauger as to the date and nature of the destruction of the distilled spirits, the quantity put in, and the quantity remaining after the casualty; and that no unauthorized allowance has been made by him in favor of the owner or of any other person; also by the affidavit of the storekeeper that he had permitted no unauthorized withdrawal; and by the affidavit of the owner of the spirits that the loss thereof actually occurred by casualty, without any fraud, collusion, or negligence on his part, and was not in any degree the result of leakage or evaporation; and also that no portion of tax claimed to be remitted is covered by insurance.

All claims for such allowances will be forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through the hands of the Collector, who will indorse his opinion thereon as to the reliability of the witnesses, the amount of the indemnity covered by the insurance, and as to the propriety of allowing the claim.

Such claims, when received by the Commissioner, will be examined and compared with the files and records of his office, and he will indorse thereon his opinion in regard to its validity, and recommend such disposition of the claim as he may deem proper. He will thereupon transmit the claim to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will return the same to the Collector of Internal Revenue with his final decision in the case, as provided by law. And the Collector will, if the claim or any part thereof be allowed, take credit on the proper line, on his bonded account, for the amount of such allowance, forwarding as a voucher the papers containing the evidence on which the credit is taken. In case the claim is for the refunding of taxes paid on distilled spirits subsequent to their destruction, it will be made out on form 46; and in addition to the certificates required by that form, will be accompanied by the affidavits of the gauger, storekeeper, and owner of the spirits, and certificate of the Collector, as in case of a claim for an allowance in the bonded account.

The regulations relating to rectifiers read as follows:

Rectifiers must pay a special tax of $200 and no more. The other requirements for rectifiers remain unchanged.

Regulations relating to the manufacture of stills, the use of stamps for distilled spirits, and marking or branding casks or packages of spirits, remain without material change, except that provision is made under the act of June 6, 1872, for marking, stamping, and branding spirits intended for export.

The *Lumberman's Gazette* (first number) has the following on the lumber situation in Michigan:

The season thus far has been subject to an unusual number of minor events having a tendency to create a fluctuating market. In the first place it was somewhat currently believed that the crop of logs cut during the winter would be so much larger than ever before, and presuming that these logs would all go to the mills, it was shortly concluded that the market would be overstocked. Then came a reaction, chiefly the result of reports that a large percentage of the log crop would be hung up on account of low water. Later came pretty heavy rains which encouraged log-driving, which was carried on quite successfully as a rule, but as a rule it had many exceptions. And last of all has been the strike of mill operatives in the Saginaw Valley and at Williamsport.

On account of forest fires last fall there was an extraordinary amount of logs cut during the winter. But it was not expected in very many cases that the logs could be run in the streams in which they were placed until the streams were cleared of obstructions. The logs were cut and placed in the water in order to save them. Log-driving at the opening of spring was a failure, except on the large or main streams of Michigan and Wisconsin. Subsequent rains brought out a fair supply of logs, and a majority of the mills in the States named have an abundant stock; but a good many have a short supply, and will have to shut down long before the end of the season. The strike caused a suspension in the Saginaw Valley mills, which will lessen their production from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet.

Before the strike, lumber was selling freely at $7, $14, and $35, and freights were ruling very high. Since the strike has ended, $7.50, $15, and $36 are the figures at which holders stand firm, while buyers are disposed to wait a little. At all events, it may be set down as the legitimate effect of the strike, that lumber is fully 50 cents higher than it was before the strike. This is so on account of the suspension of the mills by which the annual production is lessened by considerable of a percentage. Freights are about as favorable to the buyer as the seller. It may be that prices will be lower, but it is not the opinion of any that they can be much lower, while candid men, well informed as to the situation, are confident that the figures asked will be paid by purchasers.

There are two principal reasons against the hope of lower rates this season, viz: The short supply, and the greatly increased cost of driving that portion of the logs which will reach the mills this season. Many parties have expended double the amount usually paid for driving, and have failed to get their logs.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were dull and lower; oats easier; wheat and corn firm. The following sales were made on the call: 20,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1.40; 5,000 bu do at $1.39 3-4; 10,000 bu do, seller September, at $1.15; 5,000 bu do at $1.14 7-8; 10,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.10 1-2; 55,000 bu corn at 43 1-8c; 15,000 bu do, seller last half August, at 43 5-8c; 5,000 bu do, seller September, at 43 7-8c; 5,000 bu do at 44c; 5,000 bu oats, seller the month, at 26 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	13.70	13.80
Mess pork, seller September	13.00	13.50
Mess pork, seller December	.....	.....
Mess pork, seller the year	.....	12.25
Lard, cash	.....	.....
Lard, seller December	.....	.....
Wheat, cash	1.40	1.42
Wheat, seller August	1.39¾	1.40
Wheat, seller September	1.14⅞	1.15
Wheat, seller the year	1.10¼	1.10⅝
Corn, cash or seller August	43	43
Corn, seller September	43⅞	44
Oats, cash	.....	27¼
Oats, seller August	26¼	26½
Oats, seller September	26¼	26½
Oats, seller the year	26	26¼

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

BUTTER—The condition of this market was without change in any essential particular. The demand, as for some time past, was principally for the better qualities, and for such the tone of the market was decidedly firm, as the offerings were light. Common to fair grades continue plenty and are easy. We make no alteration in our quotations, as follows: Choice dairy at 18@20c; fair to good grades at 14@15c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Under this head no new features were noted. The demand for grain bags continues uninterruptedly active, and the market is strong, while other goods in the list rule quiet and easy. Stocks are ample. We quote: Stark, 40c; Grahamption, 39c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade was active, and a firm feeling prevailed. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@5.55; Rosendale cement $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Vermont cement, $1.90@2.00; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 80c@1.37; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x18 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 18x22	8.75	16.00
14x28 to 20x28	9.25	16.50
24x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
24x32 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
26x46 to 30x46	15.60	24.00
30x50 to 32x52	.....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	.....	27.50
32x58 to 34x60	.....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	.....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The inquiry is improving, and prices are firm as follows: $45.00@60.00 per ton for fair to prime; $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@[illegible]0.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@165.00.

BEANS—Dealers reported a meagre demand at about former quotations: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for choice navy.

CHEESE—In the cheese market only a moderate degree of activity was witnessed. The inquiry for prime factory was liberal, but low grades were more or less neglected. Prices remain steady and firm at the recent advance. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 11@12c; Ohio factory, 10@10½c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Anthracite coal was in fair demand, but soft descriptions were dull. In values, no changes were noted, the market ruling steady at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Business continues quiet at the following range of quotations: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $32.00@35.00 ₩ m.

EGGS—Were in better demand at a range of 12@13c per dozen for choice packages. The supply was large.

FISH—The fish market was again quoted dull; the inquiry being mainly confined to meeting the wants of the local trade. The prevalent feeling, however, was firm, as the stocks, both of lake and saltwater descriptions, are light. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—At the reduction in prices of imported fruits, noted yesterday, there was more inquiry and a better feeling prevailed. Domestic varieties were dull and weak, save for apples, which are in fair request at a shade better prices. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, [illegible]; Zante currants, [illegible]; blackberries, 12@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do, Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is such an excessive supply of all kinds that buyers can readily take advantage of the situation and obtain such as they wish at their own prices. If shippers will send in one half as much as now, and pack only the best, they will obtain more than is now received, as a considerable amount of the apples and peaches are sold at about the cost of freight. Sales: Apples—100 bxs poor at 15c; 75 good at 25@28c; 50 baskets at 30c; 50 brls fair at $1.50; 155 good at $2.00; 20 at $2.25. Peaches—188 bxs inferior at 8c; 2,500 poor, to peddlers, at 10@15c; 180 good at 20c; 610 at 25c; 1,200 choice at 30@35c; 240 at 40@50c; 50 good Crawfords 60c. Plums—cases (⅛ bu) green gage at $1.50. Grapes—11 cases (36 lbs paper boxes) at $4.00; 10 cases, (24 lbs) at 12½c per lb. Berries—Market slow at about the same prices. Sales: Blackberries—50 cases at 14c; 50 at 15c; 10 good Southern at 10c. Red Raspberries—10 cases at 18c. Whortleberries—20 baskets at $1.00; at 75c; 10 bu at $3.00; 20 at $4.50. Lemons were again dull at $14.00 per box. Oranges were scarce.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without change in any important particular. The demand was good both for staple and fancy goods, and prices ruled steady for nearly all articles in the list. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@28c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 21½@22c; good do, 21½@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13¼@13¾c; granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11⅛@11¼c; yellow C, 11@11⅛c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@[illegible]; fair do, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4½@4¾c; Avon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 6@6½c.

HAY—Dealers firm. The annexed quotations which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@15.50; do loose, pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@15.00; loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide trade was active at unchanged prices. Local and Eastern buyers were operating on a liberal scale at the following quotations: Green butchers', 8½c; green, salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 60@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry was less active, but dealers were asking and realizing former quotations:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 3-10@	6 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	6 9-10 rates
Light band	5 5-10@	6 5-10 rates
Hoop	5 5-10@	6 5-10 rates
Oval	5 5-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 5-10@	6 5-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@	5 2-10 rate
Russian iron, perfect		20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	@7 rates
Norway nail rods	9	@9½ rates
German plow steel	10½	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12 rates

LEATHER—The leather market was without new features. The demand was fair, and former rates were fully sustained:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	90@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.00
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	30@	32
City upper, ₩ ft	25@	28
Country upper, No. 1	25@	28
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.30@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.20
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper damaged	28@	29
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@	88.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	83.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	3.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.80
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A stronger feeling pervaded this branch of business to-day, and for tin plate (IC), sheet iron, and copper prices were a trifle higher. Following is our list:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 43c; tinned copper, 49c.

WIRE—No. 2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 9½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Continue active upon the basis of $6.00 rates: 10d to 6d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand was fair, at unchanged figures:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 19 @	21
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16½@	18
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21 @	24
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @	19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00@	6.50
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50@	7.37½
Tar, ₩ brl	5.00@	5.50

OILS—In this department there was a moderate degree of activity, and while the prevalent feeling did not seem particularly buoyant, the quoted prices were well sustained all around. We repeat our list, as follows: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 63c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Dealers report a light movement, and quote prices steady, as follows:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—This market was dull, and holders were lower in their views with sales at the following range of prices: Old live chickens, $3.75@4.00 per doz; spring do, $1.50@3.00.

POTATOES—The offerings were smaller, and prices were firmer and higher. We revise our list as follows: New, 85@90c per bu, to $1.75@3.00 per brl.

SEEDS—The demand to-day was more active and for timothy a higher range of prices was established. We now quote: Timothy, at $2.90@3.00 for good; $3.10@3.15 for prime; seller August, $[illegible]; clover, at $5.60@5.65.

SALT—[illegible] active on shipping account at the following range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond C. $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

TEAS—The demand for teas continues liberal, and the market remains firm at previous rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 80@85c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice to extra, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@65c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Was in fair request, at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 40@50c; poor, 40@45c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@40c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@28c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Better on tomatoes, but very dull on melons. Sales: Tomatoes—50 boxes at 60c; 100 at 60c; 40 at 75c. Green Corn—200 dozen at 12@15c. Watermelons—1,200 small at $7.00 per 100; 1,000 large at $14.00@16.00; 1,000 extra large size at $20.00 per 100. Muskmelons—10 cases at $1.50@2.00 per case; 60 doz large at $1.25@1.50 per doz. Cabbages—150 doz large heads at 50@75c. Cucumbers, beets, and onions slow at 10c per doz.

WOOD—A fair business was doing, and the market was firm at the late advance. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.00@12.00; slabs, $8.00@[illegible], delivered.

WOOL—The market for this staple was a shade more active, and, if anything, quotations were firmer all round. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	52@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@58c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Unwashed, fine	25@[illegible]
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	68@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents reported a good demand at the following rates:

Chicago to	4th Class, per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Dressed hogs in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	$.50	$1.00			
New York	.45	.90	45	55	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.40	.80	40	50	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10			
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	60
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	70
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	35	60
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	60
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	40	45	
Akron, O.	.30	.60	30	35	
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10			
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40			
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40			
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40			
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20			

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,600	6,461	150
Tuesday	3,712	7,183	514
Wednesday	3,008	12,998	509
Thursday	2,871	11,601	964
Friday	2,700	13,177	1,126
Total	15,486	51,801	3,423
Same time last week	12,600	48,217	2,861
Week before last	10,514	39,603	1,359

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,612	9,837	
Tuesday	1,868	6,894	
Wednesday	2,084	8,436	
Thursday	2,362	10,089	
Total	7,984	35,741	

CATTLE—The cattle trade was less active, and scarcely as firm as on the preceding days of the week, the continued liberal receipts having a weakening tendency, and a decline was only averted by the firm tone of advices from the markets below. In addition to the fresh receipts there were some 3,000 stale cattle, so that the supply actually on sale fell little short of 6,000 head. The number of buyers in attendance, however, was large, and with a fair demand from all sources, the larger portion of the offerings were worked off, and at prices not appreciably lower than were current yesterday. The arrivals embraced not a few droves that were choice, and some that would properly grade as extra, but the bulk were of the common to good sorts, and sold at prices ranging downward from $6.00. The extreme range of prices was $2.20@6.75. At the inside figures some scallawag Texans were closed out, while the outside quotation was obtained for a car load of extra steers averaging 1,365 lbs. Stock steers sold to a fair extent at about former rates, or at $3.25@3.75 for common, and at $4.00@4.50 for medium to prime. Sales of Texas cattle were chiefly at $2.50@4.25, though some corn-fed fetched higher prices. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00 @ 6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.65 @ 5.80
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, scallawag steers, and thin, rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	fair fleshy steers	1,162	$5.25
17	extra steers	1,201	6.70
15	extra steers	1,308	6.75
20	cows	897	4.00
119	Texas cattle	833	4.15
105	Texas cattle	1,022	4.65
17	choice steers	1,292	6.25
18	Texas cattle	898	3.00
15	medium steers	1,161	5.30
35	choice steers	1,321	6.25
115	choice steers	1,300	6.00
46	choice steers	1,233	6.00
32	choice steers	1,340	6.20
33	choice steers	1,309	6.35
34	fair smooth steers	1,159	5.65
36	fair steers	1,121	5.60
16	choice steers	1,192	6.00
42	Texas cattle	1,021	4.25
32	choice steers	1,132	6.12½
48	choice steers	1,349	6.25
64	choice steers	1,309	6.00
16	stockers	970	4.05
18	stockers	979	4.25
28	calves	153	5.75
18	cows	952	3.25
19	cows	950	4.25
19	cows	973	3.65
20	cows	881	4.30
15	cows	851	3.60
18	stockers	900	4.00
19	stockers	975	4.30
38	good steers	1,250	5.75
18	good steers	1,187	5.75
37	Texas cattle	874	3.62½
26	Texas cattle	1,011	3.60
19	Texas cattle	892	3.10
19	Texas cattle	735	2.50
20	Texas cattle	715	2.50
20	Texas cattle	234	3.00
120	Texas cattle	892	4.50

HOGS—The hog trade was more quiet to-day, and the market was again weak and lower. Buyers, though out in full force, took hold very cautiously, and sales dragged from the opening to the close, at an average decline of 5c from the closing prices of yesterday, or at $4.35@4.45 for common, coarse, uneven and mixed lots; at $4.50@4.60 for medium, and at $4.65@4.75 for good to choice. A few selected lots were taken at $4.80@4.85. The market closed dull and weak at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price
70	194	$4.25	45	227	$4.65	64	206	$4.60
54	292	4.60	122	308	....	118	221	4.60
58	205	4.50	153	243	....	55	247	4.45
74	174	4.65	45	230	4.75	225	269	4.60
176	238	4.60	87	222	4.60	168	183	4.60
44	280	4.50	104	221	4.65	53	268	4.55
188	228	4.60	109	240	4.60	45	351	4.50
172	212	4.65	48	249	4.65	216	216	4.75
51	217	4.65	219	233	4.75	37	458	4.65
62	201	4.65	197	306	4.70	85	247	4.55
50	267	4.70	52	268	4.65	41	311	4.60
44	213	4.70	60	206	4.60	79	230	4.70
38	208	4.80	60	260	4.60	45	278	4.60
57	201	4.60	84	286	4.60	42	318	4.50
126	197	4.85	50	291	4.65	38	264	4.65
128	195	4.65	41	324	4.60	89	230	4.70
48	216	4.75	20	314	4.40	71	236	4.60
48	213	4.70	45	339	4.60	45	259	4.50
39	259	4.70	125	203	4.65	56	226	4.65
43	265	4.45	46	220	4.65	47	215	4.60
46	247	4.55	69	267	4.45	41	210	4.65
211	243	4.75	53	174	4.70	70	178	4.60
69	226	4.70	57	199	4.70	20	315	4.60

SHEEP—The supply was again liberal to-day, but under a good demand prices were tolerably well sustained. We quote at $3.50@3.75 for thin mixed lots; at $4.00@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,285	2,137
Shingles, m	2,028	2,090
Lath, pieces, m	750	202

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,950	2,406
Shingles, m	3,040	1,743
Lath, pieces, m	95	186

CARGOES—The attendance of buyers upon the wholesale market for lumber to-day was fair, but only a small business was transacted. Prices, however, were firm, and for common mixed grades, a higher range of prices was established. It was asserted by our leading dealers that the dullness to-day was occasioned by the scarcity of dock room. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets ruled dull at former quotations. At the close of business hours, thirteen cargoes were left over.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₩ m	3.00
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.25
White Lake, ₩ m	2.50 @2.62½
Grand River, ₩ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3.25@3.50
Railroad ties	.13c
Two Rivers—lumber ₩ m	2.50½
[illegible]—wood ₩ cord	3.25@3.50
Ahnepee—[illegible] ties	.13c
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .06
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	@4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.00@16.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.50
Joist and scantling	12.50@13.75
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	2.62½@2.75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

The Albany *Argus* of July 31 says: As compared with last year receipts show a falling off of about 44,000,000 feet. Taking into account the lateness of the season and the difficulty of moving lumber, it is doubtful if last year's receipts can be caught up with.

Lake and canal freights will rule high during the fall.

Shipments will be lessened by the scarcity of barges and schooners on the lakes. Less than three months now remain to make shipments from the mills.

Lower prices this season seem entirely out of the question. A firm market with an advancing tendency may, we believe, be counted on; with a falling off in production caused by the strikes at the mills in Michigan and Pennsylvania, and with the high cost of lumber, anything like an active demand must put up prices.

This market has already improved and buyers have begun to look out for their supplies. Large sales are now being made weekly. All kinds of dry lumber are scarce and will soon be picked up. During the past week some large lots of it have been sold at full prices.

The strike at Williamsport, Pa., still continues and has assumed a serious phase. At Saginaw the strike has come to an end, and the mills are running, though some of them are short-handed. The loss in production in consequence of the strike is estimated at 60 m feet. A private letter from Saginaw states that the strike among indications the Canadian parties will seek a portion of their supplies at Saginaw; some have already bought freely; the supply on the west banks of the State will be short of the demand. A demand from Chicago affects the Saginaw market more perceptibly than one from any other source.

The scarcity of spruce and pine deals in Canada will prevent any concession in prices.

There has been a slight advance in prices at Chicago, and the prevailing feeling out West is that higher prices will rule as the season advances.

Northern manufacturers are of opinion that the decline in spruce and hemlock will not last long, and that an advance will shortly be established.

We make some changes in our quotations of shingles and lath.

The fourth canal week having closed, we have no figures to add to those of last week, though the receipts so far may be estimated at 138,000,000 feet against 181,000,000 feet last year.

Transactions afloat were:

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 130 m ft, part deck load small timber at $[illegible].00; balance joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by Cashman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Dresden, from Manistee, 80 m ft long 3 inch joist, at $30,000; 70 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Hunter, from Manistee, 50 m ft small timber, 20 to 30 ft, at $17.00; 10 m ft 3 by 12, 20 to 26 ft, at $20.00; 50 m ft mill run joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by Simpson, Ruddock & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The interior demand was larger than for some time past, and prices were considerably higher on medium and common descriptions. We revise our list as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	32.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@15.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	15.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@60.00

[illegible] for medium, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice.

ON TRACK.

Trade was fairly active at the annexed rates:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ₩ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s. Wheat, winter, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 9d@11s 1d; white, 11s 9d@12s 10d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 41s. Receipts—Wheat, last three days, 33,000 qrs, 21,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d; spring, 10s 8d@11s; white, 11s 8d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 48s. Rest unchanged. Market dull. Weather wet, but favorable to crops.

LONDON, Aug. 2—Consols 92⅞. Bonds of '62, 91½; do '65, 92½; do '67, 93½; 10-40s, 90.

Weather throughout England to-day wet [illegible] favorable to growing crops.

PARIS, Aug. 2—Rentes, [illegible]. Specie in Bank of France [illegible]00,000 f during week.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 2—Bonds of '62, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9⅞; Orleans, 10; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales week, 77,000; export, 11,000; speculation, 9,000; stock, 985,000; American, 292,000; receipts week, 73,000; American, 19,000; actual exports, 5,000; stock afloat, 250,000; American, 4,000. California white wheat 11s 9d; No. 1 spring, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; red winter 11s 9d; receipts, wheat, past three days, 33,000 quarters, of which 21,000 quarters are American. Flour, 27s. [illegible], corn, 27s@27s 6d; oats, 3s 1d; pork, 48s; lard, 41s 6d; Cumberland middlings, 27s; short rib, 38s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 714 head, making the supply for the week, 6,3[illegible] head, or 422 cars, against 462 cars the same time last week. Market about 10 per cent better than yesterday, with but little to operate on. All offerings disposed of. Sales of 1,309 at $5.80 to $6.50; 60 Texan steers, 1,235 lbs, at $5.00; 28 Ohio steers, 1,065 to 1,099, at $5.90 to $6.00; 20 Michigan stockers, 910, at $4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 800, making the supply for the week 10,600, against 11,600 the same time last week. Market closed at about ¼c off for Canada stock, and ¼c off for Western. Canada lambs, $7.75@8.00; Canada sheep, $6.00; Western sheep, $4.75@5.00, according to quality. All offerings disposed of. Sales this morning of 207 Canada lambs, 69 lbs, at $8.25; 122 Ohio lambs, 64 lbs, at $7.00; 216 Ohio sheep, 76 lbs, at $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts 3,200, making the supply for the week 11,600, against 15,400 the same time last week. Market rules at yesterday's prices [illegible] $5.05@5.15; 125 Illinois, 170, at $5.00.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—BEEVES—To-day, 900, with 14 more cars due. This is 8,300 for the week, against 8,600 last week. Market drooping at ½c decline, very few of the finest exceeding 13c. Sales 10 cars good strong 8 cwt Kentucky at 12½c; 3 cars Texans, 6¼ cwt, 10c.

SHEEP—5,600 to-day and 24,200 since Saturday, against 22,600 the same time last week. Trade slow, especially for lambs, and stock not all selling. Fat sheep doing well, as two cars Ohio, av 88 lbs, sold at 7½c; car, av 90 lbs, 6¾c; car, av 86 lbs, Canada lambs, 9c; car, av 59 lbs, Pennsylvania, 8½c.

HOGS—13 cars, making 22,000 since Saturday, against 20,300 the same time last week. No change; from 6¼@7c for dressed.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Market opens tame, with a supply of 413 car loads, or 42 less than that up to this time last week. Tops were better than last week, mediums not so good, and common rather inferior. The highest price paid was 7½c. Market strong. There is noticeable an advance of ¼c on choice cattle, while medium weights show no improvement. The range is 4¼@7½c. Nothing of importance doing in milch cows.

SHEEP—Demand more active for good, but common dull. Supply good. Lambs in improved demand at 7@10c, and sheep at 5@7c.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, 6½@7c; stockers 3½@4½c; prospects same.

SHEEP—Market steady; best, 5½c to 6c; medium, 5c to 5½c; common, 4c to 4½c; prospects no better.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $5.30 to $5.50; Yorkers, $4.80 to $5.00; prospects slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The day closed with an exceedingly dull market in all departments of trade. The activity noticed in the earlier part of the week has almost subsided, and the tone of the market is again feverish. A limited demand for brown sheeting and shirting of standard weights was met at current rates. Medium grades almost neglected. Cotton drills not inquired for, and business in this class of goods was of no moment. Stripes and ticks very dull; no transactions of any moment reported. Prints dull and inactive; quotations remain firm. Woollens continue dull, but firm; no animation reported in any of the different branches of the trade. Foreign goods are being withdrawn from the warehouses in very large amounts, but the opening of stocks is slow, and no features, as yet, in the market worthy of record.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—COTTON—More active and higher; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Scarcely so firm; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.55@5.90; common to good extra, $5.50@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.50; white wheat Western extra, $7.55@8.90; St. Louis, $7.20@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer; receipts, 52,000 brls; No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern spring afloat, $1.51; fair No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.52; winter red Western, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.74@1.75. Rye dull; Western, $1.73½@1.74. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet, with moderate export demand; receipts, 176,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 61@63c; sail do, 63½@64c; yellow, 64½c. Oats firmer and fairly active; receipts, 45,000 bu; Western, 41½@44c; Ohio, 44½@48c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and [illegible]; Rio [illegible]@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8¼@8½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet at 8@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 52@52½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.50@13.60; prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders, 6@6½c. Hams, 11@14c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8@8½c; old, 9c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Irregular at 11@12½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and lower at 93@93½c; closing with sellers at 93c, and buyers at 92½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; old, $8.00@8.25; new, $7.50@7.75. Wheat firm at $1.60@1.69; new, dry, $1.50. Corn dull and a shade lower at 46c. Rye firm; old, 77@80. Oats steady; old, 31@36c; new, 27@28c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; regular, $13.50; no sales. Lard—An advance was asked on steam, but none established; kettle, 8½c; steam, 8¼@8½c. Bulk meats in fair demand and [illegible] at [illegible]½c, and 8c. Bacon in good demand at [illegible] clear, [illegible]; shoulders, 6½c; sales clear rib at 8¼@9c; [illegible].

HOGS—Steady at $4.65@5.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet and weak at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $6.50@7.25; family, $7.75@9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 67@68c; white, 67@68c. Oats—In store, 42@46c.

HAY—Easy at $24.00@26.00; choice, $27.00@28.00.

BRAN—$[illegible]5.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $15.25. Bacon easier at 7½c; 9¼@10c, 9¾@10c. Hams dull; sugar cured, 15@16c. Lard—Choice scarce; refined, tierce, 9¼@9½c; keg, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Fair to good fair, 10½@10½c. Molasses—Common thin, 28c; cistern bottom, 30c. Coffee, 18½@19½c. Sight, ¼c premium.

GOLD—114⅞.

COTTON—Nominal; good ordinary, 18½c; low middlings, 19½c; middling, 20½c; receipts, 50 bales; exports, Mobile, 3; stock, 3,6[illegible]; week's sales, 400; receipts, net, 334; gross, 335; exports, coastwise, 337.

WHISKEY—90@91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Medium grades in moderate demand and steady; other qualities quiet and weak. Wheat dull and lower for new; sample lots No. 2 red winter, $1.[illegible]; old new inspected No. 3 red winter, $1.75. Corn easier; No. 2, 39@39½c, according to location. Oats easier; old No. 2, 30c. Rye quiet at 65c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; small lots, $13.50@14.00. Bulk meats firm; clear sides at Keokuk sold at 8c. Bacon firm, but only order trade; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9c; clear sides, 9¼c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Unchanged at $4@4½c.

CATTLE—$3@6c for fair to choice.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.45; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.56; No. 1 red, $1.61; No. 2, $1.46@1.47; No. 3, $1.39. Corn firm; high mixed, seller September, 49½c; low mixed, 45@48½c; Michigan, 48½c; white, 50c; no grade, 45½@46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36½c; No. 2, 31½c; Michigan, 33½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 9@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 375 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm, at $4.50@9.50. Corn dull and drooping, at 58@60c. Oats—Sales musty at 37c. [illegible]

HAY—Quiet, at $24.00@26.00.

BRAN—Firmer, at 19c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 7@7½c; clear sides, 9½@9¾c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; no sales.

PROVISIONS—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible] firm. Pork, $14.00. Bacon, shoulders, 7½c; [illegible] 8½c; clear, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Best grades in fair demand; medium and low grades neglected; superfine, $4.50@5.00; extra, $5.75@6.25; Northwestern extra family, $7.50@8.62½. Wheat dull; new red, $1.5[illegible]; new amber, $1.35. Rye steady at 70@80c. Corn tending lower; yellow, 65c; mixed, 63@64c. Oats dull; white, 47@48c. Lard lower at 9½c.

WHISKEY—Held 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat firmer, at $1.65@1.72; red Western, $1.55@1.60. Corn steady; mixed Western, 63c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed, 44@45c; white, 48c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.00@14.25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6@6½c; clear rib sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8¾@9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; sugar-cured hams, 15@16c.

WHISKEY—91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee club held at $1.40. Corn in fair demand; sales 30,000 bu No. 2 Western and Toledo, at 51½@52c; 12,000 bu high mixed Western at 52@52½c; 30,000 bu Western, to arrive, at 52c. Oats dull; sales 30,000 bu No. 2 Western at 35c; Toledo, 36c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—½c higher; 11½c for wheat; 10½c for corn.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and firm. Wheat dull; no sales; new No. 2 red winter held at $1.38. Corn dull at 49@50c. Oats steady at 36c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Old wheat scarce and firm; new dull and unsettled; extra, $1.85@1.86; No. 1, $1.75. Oats quiet; No. 1 State 35c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—TOBACCO—Firm; sales, 80 hhds.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, and firm. Mess pork, in round lots, $13.50. Bacon, shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 9½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 5¼@6c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8½c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 14@15c. Lard steady; tierce, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90@91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in speculative demand and prices higher; No. 1, $1.41½; No. 2, $1.31½. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 43½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 59½c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 3, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 25,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............Aug. 2.

Schr El Tempo, Manistee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Moselle, Me[illegible], 210 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], [illegible], 249 tons coal.
Schr [illegible] Mixer, Buffalo, 504 tons coal.
Schr Kingfisher, Erie, 526 tons coal.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 216 tons coal, 35 m lath.
Schr York State, Milwaukee, light.
Schr George Goble, Milwaukee, 45 tons iron ore.
Scow Erie, Saugatuck, 65 cds wood.
Scow Supply, St. Joseph, 50 m brick.
Scow Hunter, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Bark Acorn, Manistee, 300 pieces pine timber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Montpelier, Cleveland, 565 tons coal.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr H. Rand, Ahnepee, 91½ cds wood.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Ahnepee, 120 cds wood.
Schr J. S. Richards, Cleveland, 550 tons coal.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Erie, 503 tons coal.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr L. Throop, Two Rivers, 2,650 railroad ties.
Schr Tri Color, Holland, 33 m staves.
Schr Kate Lyons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr G. D. Morris, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 225 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Itbica, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Scow Mermaid, White River, 35 cds kindling.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 216 tons iron ore.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Scow Appleton, Davis' Pier, 80 m lumber, 38 cds bark.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 290 m lumber.
Schr John Webber, Raymond's Pier, 155 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr [illegible], Muskegon, 87 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Black Creek, 145 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Lucy Graham, Clay Banks, [illegible] lumber, 75 [illegible] telegraph poles, 6 half brls fish.
Schr E. P. Wade, [illegible]
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Gem, South Haven, 70 cds wood.
Schr Flora, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Gesim, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Scow Evergreen, Oak Creek, 65 m brick.
Stmr Corona, St Joseph, 50 pkgs fish, 24 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 54 pkgs fish, 25 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 75 pkgs fish, 20 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 1,600 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop E. F. Wade, Port Huron, 287 pkgs fish, 188 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 450 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Monitor, South Haven, 75 cds bark.
Prop Milwaukee, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Clayton Belle, Oswego, 440 tons railroad iron.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Laura Belle, Oswego, 490 tons coal.
Schr Trinidad, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr New Dominion, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Potomac, Marquette, 540 tons sandstone.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Pere Marquette, 140 m lumber.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Cleveland, 650 tons coal.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow Topsey, Evanston, 17 yds gravel.
Scow Laurina, Port Washington, 26 m brick.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 952 bars railroad iron, and 10 ton pig iron.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 105 m lumber, 707 [illegible]
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Bark Jas. C. King, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Barge Pilgrim, Menominee, 106 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Peoria, Frankfort, 155 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Cedar River, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Dresden, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr White Oak, Byng Inlet, 186,333 m lumber and sundries.
Schr Collingwood, Oconto, 240 m lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Muskegon, 120 lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 188 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Speed, Lt. Port Sauble, 100 m lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr C. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.

CLEARED.............Aug. 2.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 29,091 bu corn, 100 brls flour.
Prop Milwaukee, Port Huron, 11,604 bu corn, 330 brls flour, 225 brls pork, 88 bdls green hides, 6 tubs butter, 114 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop E. F. Wade, Port Huron, 17,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats, 217 brls flour, 60 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 dry hides, 20 sks wool, and sundries.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 20,378 bu corn.
Schr Osceola, Kingston, 20,854 bu corn.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 18,449 bu wheat.
Schr Jas. E. Gilmore, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Kingston, 17,300 bu corn.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, 41,000 bu corn.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 29,500 bu corn.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 72,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 5,000 bu oats, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr L. Lamb, Collingwood, 17,310 bu corn.
Schr Winona, Port Colborne, 21,828 bu corn.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 21,549 bu corn.
Schr Reindeer, Oswego, 19,692 bu wheat.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn, 1,150 brls flour.
Schr J. Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr York State, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Lucy Graham, Clay Bank, 20 brls salt.
Schr New Dominion, Kingston, 14,797 bu corn.

Loss of the Steam Barge H. B. Robertson.

This new steam barge, which cleared from Chicago on Friday last with a cargo of 15,000 bushels of wheat for Collingwood, was burned on Monday night at the head of this lake,—the particulars of which have not come to hand. The Robertson was a staunch craft—having only made two trips to this port—being built at Chatham, Canada, for Mr. F. A. Robertson, of Goderich, and was valued at $40,000. The hull and cargo were fully insured. The crew and passengers were rescued by the propeller City of Fremont, and schooner New Dominion.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, July 31.—DOWN—Schooner Orion, Cleveland to Detroit, coal; Hungarian, Chicago to Oswego, oats. Propellers Granite State, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; Buckeye, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo. Bark Gibraltar, Wallaceburg to Clayton, timber. Steam barge Mary Pringle, Clearville to Ogdensburgh, lumber.

UP—Schooners Mary Collins, Hungerford, Lathrop; Gordon, Ogdensburgh to Cleveland, iron ore; Lyman Casey, Kingston to Toledo, light. Barge Royal Oak. Wind northeast.

Lake Matters in Brief.

DAMAGED.—The schooner Evening Star was badly damaged yesterday by colliding with [illegible] street bridge. The bridge was also injured to a large extent.

NEW VESSELS.—The new tug Oneida, just built at Buffalo, owned by W. D. Stephens, of Oswego, has arrived at the latter place. She cost $9,000. Her dimensions are: Cylinder, [illegible] inches, stroke, [illegible] inches; length of hull, [illegible] feet; beam, 14 feet and 4 inches; depth, 6 feet.

—Last Saturday afternoon the new schooner Addie, built at the yard of J. W. Randall, and owned by Captain W. Robbins, of Benton Harbor, was launched.

FROM THE UPPER COUNTRY.—The fine steamer Peerless, Captain Geo. P. McKay, of the Lake Superior line of steamers, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with a large number of passengers and a full freight list. Captain McKay informs us that the trip was a pleasant one, and as a consequence brought no news of public interest. She will clear for Duluth and intermediate points Monday, Aug. 5.

HER NAME.—The name of Captain Ward's third new schooner barge is the Mars. She is well constructed, and a finely modeled craft.

SCHOONER PERRY DAMAGED.—The schooner Theodore Perry, coal laden for Chicago, was run into by a propeller below Detroit. Her taffrail was carried away and some damage to her stern, amounting to $250 or $300. She arrived at Detroit on Wednesday morning, and is being repaired at John Oades' shipyard. The name of the steamer the Perry collided with was not learned.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Canadian steamers are not to be allowed to carry excursion parties into Canadian ports, and afterwards bring them back to American waters, without reporting to a Custom House.

Canadian tugs are to be seized and forfeited if, when towing vessels from Canadian into American waters, they neglect to report at a Custom House, for the purpose of entering and leaving, and paying tonnage dues. The American steamers are being subject to many restrictions, it is considered unfair to let vessels of other nations [illegible]

STEAMER SARAH [illegible] Captain S. Grummond, came out yesterday thoroughly reconstructed, and made a satisfactory trip to St. Clair Flats.—*Detroit Tribune, Aug. 1.*

LEAKING.—The barge Eldorado, that arrived here on the 29th inst. with 95 tons of coal, is in such a leaky condition that immediately on being unloaded she will go to the dock for calking.—*Milwaukee News.*

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Destructive Fire Among the Oil-Works of Hunter's Point.

From the New York World, July 31.

Suddenly and without warning a vast column of dense, black, heavy smoke rose slowly from Hunter's Point yesterday morning, and mounting high in air spread itself in a westerly direction over Long Island, completely shadowing the bright blue sky from view. Hundreds of persons crossed the river by the Hunter's Point Ferry to discover the cause of the smoke. It was then found that almost the whole region of oil-works was wrapt in flame or smoke. Within a few minutes of the first appearance of smoke the whole of the Standard Petroleum Oil-works, and the Guano Works, situated between Ninth and Tenth streets, in Hunter's Point, were almost entirely destroyed. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a river barge received two thousand barrels of refined oil from the Standard Works, which was moored alongside the works, and was preparing to leave. The Captain's wife was arranging the beds in the cabin aft when some of the clothing came in contact with the stove and ignited. The woman with her two children rushed on deck and got ashore. Before the alarm had been properly given the flames ascended the hatchway. The police boat was promptly in attendance, and poured a copious supply of water on the fire, which was at that time thought to be of little importance. A Government tug then replaced her, and while extinguishing the fire in the after part of the vessel the fire spread to the fore part, followed by an explosion, and in the space of a few minutes the flames spread and set fire to a German bark which had 1,600 barrels of oil on board. The flames spread into the scows which were near by, and which were stranded from the want of water, and from thence to the large sheds on the docks, where several thousands of barrels of oil were stowed awaiting the arrival of vessels. Three large barges which had been loaded and awaiting the tide also took fire, and from the Edward, that was making ready to leave, the other portions of the works caught fire.

One by one the sheds in which thousands of barrels of oil were stowed away caught fire, and the heat of the flames kept the thousands who had flocked to the scene at a respectful distance. In half an hour from the commencement of the fire, the space from Eighth to Twelfth streets was one mass of red, roaring flames. The huge tanks, containing some of them 2,000 barrels of oil, and others 1,600, caught fire, sending the lurid, glaring flame many feet in the air, enveloped in clouds of thick smoke which the oil is known to emit. Messrs. Coe's Guano Works, situated between West avenue and the river and Eighth and Ninth streets, was the last concern to come within the range of the flames. These works consist of two large brick structures, east of which were three frame buildings. These, with a large stock of manufactured material and machinery, were totally destroyed. The flames spread with fury, the roar of which reminded one of Niagara. The vast tongues of flame shot forth, each moment increasing, now and then accompanied by an explosion. The burning piers soon crumbled away, letting out the oil on the water, where it burned with fury, spreading all around. The hoops of the thousands of barrels lay in various shapes in masses like so many bright-colored ribbons. The bark Edward was towed away, the rigging of which looked like festoons of liquid fire as the breeze fanned the flame. The Rotheram was also towed out into the river, and the police-boat Seneca kept a [illegible] being totally destroyed. Another, which was laden for the European market, blazed with terrible fury until burned to the water edge.

Very little information could be gleaned as to the extent of the losses; but it is given that Messrs. Rockafeller & Co., owners of the Standard Oil Works, will lose $300,000; Messrs. E. F. Coe & Co., about $250,000. Both of the firms are partially insured, but to what extent or in what companies none of the members of the firm could say. The loss on the vessels, the owners of which could not be definitely ascertained, is estimated at $100,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, New York. Will commence its Sixteenth Year, Sept 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, 17 West Forty-second st., New York. Refers to Bishop Harris, Errington Light, Esq.

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This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course similar to that of Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, etc., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—General Alexander. Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond st., London; and all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the States.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is observed that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free in sealed envelopes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 to 10 a. m.

NO CURE!! NO PAY!!

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[illegible] consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay. *From the Chicago Sun, July 12, 1871.* Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

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Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. Stone, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more Chronic, Urinary, and "Special Diseases," and at lower prices than any doctor in Chicago. Consultation free, personally or by letter. CURES GUARANTEED. All Female Diseases and "Difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

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The able and well-known Specialist and Confidential Physician—has removed to his new office at 131 Harrison-st., between Clark and State-sts., where he can be confidentially consulted—day or evening—with the assurance of prompt and permanent cure. Special attention to Female Difficulties. Send stamp for circular to the married. Address "DR. CLARK, 131 East Harrison-st., Chicago."

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Saturday Morning, August 3, 1872.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Read and Circulate.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

No. 1. Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis;

No. 2. Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate;

No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

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VICTORY, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The victory of the Liberal ticket for State officers in North Carolina is all the more gratifying from the fact that we had been led to regard the contest as either adverse or very doubtful. Not that we doubted that the State would give Merrimon, on a fair vote, a fair majority. But the appliances that had been used in that State did not indicate that a fair vote would be taken. With a United States Marshal running Grant's campaign, and drawing from the Treasury $225,000 a year, and for a couple of months past $1,000 a day for the expenses of a court in vacation, which, under previous Marshals, had cost only $5,000 a year, and with 1,500 indictments for alleged revenue frauds and Ku-Kluxism hanging *in terrorem* over the property-owning citizens, to frighten them and their friends into voting for Grant; and with a lively colonization of colored voters into the State from Virginia and South Carolina, and with the free expenditure of money that has been made from one end of the State to the other by a party that knew that, if defeated in North Carolina, it could not carry six States,—under all these adverse circumstances, our hope of carrying North Carolina was a very moderate one, indeed.

A sample of the colonizing of black voters from Virginia and South Carolina had been given us in the previous election of 1870. For instance, in Halifax County, bordering on a part of Virginia which is populous with negroes, eleven hundred more votes were polled than by the census of population (allowing a voter to every six inhabitants) the county had of colored voters. At the same time, the Democratic vote reached the full one-sixth of the white population, thus showing that all the whites voted the other ticket. In this single county 1,100 surplus votes were polled, and it was quite easy to tell where they came from. The same means have been still more extensively used to poll the largest possible vote at this election, but they have signally failed. We attribute this to two reasons: The large Quaker vote has been called out in full strength by the nomination of Greeley, as the Quakers regard his nomination as significant of complete reconciliation, revived industry, and a happier state of feeling throughout the land. Then there are the large class who have heretofore abstained from voting, on the ground that it was not worth while to vote if the powers at Washington or the votes of the New England States had power to prevent anybody they might elect from taking office unless he was a Republican. Now, however, the North Carolinians have borrowed new heart and courage from the great revolution, or rather exposition, of opinion going on in the North, in which they see that help and deliverance are coming to them, and that speedily. They felt the importance of doing their part to help on the work of reconciliation, and they have done it quietly, but effectively.

The Grant party may read in the lesson of North Carolina their probable defeat in the coming September election. Until this result we had not expected to carry Maine, though the news from that State has been very encouraging. The Liberal Republican organization is now perfected, with a prominent Republican in every county (but one) on the State Committee, and is backed by such influential Republicans as ex-Congressmen Samuel P. Morrill and F. A. Pike; by two of the Fessendens, representatives of the name of the late Senator, who would have led this cause in Maine if he had lived; and by upwards of forty of the most respectable Republicans, of local influence and ability, in all parts of the State, whose names we have at various times published. Maine is ridden by Hannibal Hamlin in much the same way as Michigan is by Chandler, and Kansas by Pomeroy. He represents Grantism for the State, and no small share of the Republican opposition in Maine is directed against him. The vote of the State showed 28,038 majority for [illegible], and on Gubernatorial contests it has ranged at from 6,000 to 10,000. Speaker Blaine, who was elected before by 8,000 majority, is laboring hard on the stump to escape defeat. To show how Greeley is winning votes everywhere in Maine,—for one town is almost a repetition of another,—the town of Lewiston starts a Greeley Club with 600 leading names, mostly Republicans. Were the vote to be taken to-morrow, we would not confidently expect to carry Maine; but, with the progress we should naturally make in five weeks, Maine may be ours.

The vote in North Carolina indicates, beyond reasonable doubt, that all the close States—New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, California, and Ohio—will go for Greeley, in addition to New York and Missouri, which are certain, and twelve of the Southern States, which are equally certain. North Carolina sounds the death-knell to the hopes of Grant, and foreshadows strongly the election of Greeley.

The Chicago Custom House Ring on Thursday evening contracted to have a hundred guns fired on yesterday in honor of the Grant victory in North Carolina. Up to the latest writing they have not been heard, however. The powder is ready, the cannon are ready, and the cannoneers are prepared to fire, but there is nothing to fire for. The jubilant officials of Thursday were lachrymose on Friday. The question which now troubles them is, whether to hold on until November, to sell out at a discount to the Liberals, or to forfeit their contract and charge it to profit and loss. The first gun of the campaign evidently shot the wrong way. Let them take heart, however, at the Custom House. They can let off a few small arms when they hear from Florida, which just now Grant seems likely to carry, the Electors of that State being chosen by the Legislature.

ORGANIZE AT HOME.

In view of the prospect that Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown will now be elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, in November, we call upon their supporters in the City of Chicago and in Cook County to organize clubs in each ward in the city and in every town in the county, and to begin in earnest the work of the campaign. Our friends in other States are doing their part well, and Chicago and Cook County must not lag behind. Though the weather is still warm, evening meetings are comfortable. Now, while thousands of voters are undecided, a day's work in the cause will be worth more than ten days six weeks hence, when men have passed their word and made their choice. Let the clubs be neither Democratic nor Republican, but simply Liberal, fusing into one organization all voters for Greeley and Brown, without regard to past affiliations.

Clubs may report to O. M. Hatch, Secretary of the Liberal State Committee, at Springfield, for instructions and information. They should at least enroll all the present Greeley voters in their wards, hold one meeting a week, appoint Canvassing Committees to explore the condition of voters in their ward, look carefully after the selection of candidates for ward, city, and county offices, prepare for processions, and torchlight meetings, and parades, circulate the best campaign documents, send in statements of the condition and progress of each ward to the press for publication for the encouragement of others elsewhere, and should buy up at a discount the powder which the Grantites had laid in store to fire off at their expected victory in North Carolina, for which the latter will now have no need. There should also be appointed immediately a Central City or County Committee, of from fifteen to twenty-five members, who should open a Central Greeley and Brown Headquarters for the county, where distinguished political visitors from all parts of the Union can become acquainted with our local politics and politicians, and where the latter can form a better mutual acquaintance with each other.

In the meanwhile, we exhort our Liberal friends to prepare, as well as the limited time at our disposal admits, to receive, in an appropriate and imposing manner, the eminent orator and statesman, Carl Schurz, on his arrival in this city to address the people on the 10th of August, one week from to-day. The affair will be one of the rarest and noblest intellectual feasts to which the people of Chicago have ever listened, and its author ought to have a suitable recognition of the courage and genius which have distinguished his leadership in the present campaign.

BANKS FOR GREELEY.

The announcement that General N. P. Banks will address the merchants and bankers in Wall street, within a few days, in behalf of the election of Horace Greeley, coming so promptly after his first letter announcing his withdrawal from the Grant party, will create nearly as great consternation in the Grant ranks as the North Carolina election. General Banks is not merely a bold, masculine, and captivating stump-orator, but he is a shrewd and sagacious politician, whose influence in Central and Eastern Massachusetts is very great. He has never yet been at fault in his political calculations. His financial speeches in former campaigns have had a great celebrity among business men. He has the tact and address to see the political horizon from the business standpoint, and to talk to the point in the style in which New York and New England business men think. His perceptions are quick and clear, and his speeches are the statement in terse language of these perceptions. Mr. Banks represents, much better than either Sumner, Wilson, or Butler, the New England constituency in their business aspect. His attitude foreshadows a "heavy slide" to Greeley in Massachusetts, and a hotly-contested campaign. There are other Republican Congressmen Eastward, and some at the West, from whom we expect to hear like pronunciamentos for Greeley at an early date.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MUDDLE.

The rumor that General Hartranft would be removed from the Grant ticket in Pennsylvania has proved untrue, General Hartranft having declined to be pushed off his pedestal by his friends, evidently preferring to wait and be pushed off by the regular process of election. The result will be the inevitable defeat of Hartranft, the defeat of his master, Simon Cameron, and, by virtue of the indissoluble connection between Cameron and Grant, the defeat of Grant also in Pennsylvania in November. At last, the evil practices of Cameron have returned upon his own head, and have brought him into a corner where he cannot turn, but must face his own ruin. The two objectionable candidates on the Grant ticket are Hartranft and Allen, the latter running for Auditor General. If Hartranft should withdraw, then the Republican State Convention would have to be called together again, and the Forney faction would inevitably name his successor, which would be a crushing defeat for Cameron and break-up of the Harrisburg Ring, of which he is [illegible], Forney, would thus gain control of the party and of the Legislature, and, as Cameron has never yet been elected to any office by the people, he would be compelled to go into political retirement in disgrace, and with the worst reputation of any politician in the United States. He cannot, therefore, let Hartranft drop, and must go down with him; and, as Grant cannot let go of Cameron, Grant must go down with the two. Cameron, to appease Forney, was willing to sacrifice Allen; but Allen was an unwilling scapegoat, and, whatever else he might do, refused to be shelved with all Simon Cameron's iniquities on his shoulders. At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee, therefore, when Cameron approached him with a proposition to retire from the ticket, Allen agreed to do so if Cameron would give him a written pledge not to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. This, Cameron refused to do, of course. So both Allen and Hartranft remain upon the ticket.

This fact decides the issue of the State election in October. The votes which are cast for Buckalew in October will be cast for Greeley and Brown in November, for the impetus of such a victory cannot be overcome by any tricks known even to the Cameron Ring, or any power of the Administration, in the three short weeks intervening between the State and Presidential elections. On the other hand, it is not impossible that the October majorities will be increased in November by the moral force of such a victory in the closing days of the Presidential canvass. In election-weather it never rains but it pours. At the same time, Hartranft and Allen have chosen the wisest course in determining to adhere to the fortunes of the Grant ticket. However crushing may be the defeat of Cameron and the Harrisburg Ring, their own defeat in a fair, stand-up fight with their political opponents is infinitely preferable to disgraceful ruin in the house of their own friends, which would also involve political cowardice and an acknowledgment of all that has been charged against them. The effort to reconcile the factions of the Grant party having proved useless, the Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania may congratulate themselves upon the dawning of victory, and honest men everywhere may rejoice that with the success of Greeley and Brown is allied the downfall of Cameron and his corrupt dynasty.

THE SOUTH BRANCH NUISANCE.

It will be cause for rejoicing to every person in Chicago to learn that at last the rendering-establishments on the South Branch are in a fair way to be abated as public nuisances, that Ogden Slip is to be purified, and that the Healy Slough is to be filled up. These results are now clearly at the option of the Common Council, and they have ample warrant to act promptly and move upon the enemy's works at once. Heretofore, and after repeated visitations, the Mayor, the Board of Public Works, the Board of Health, and the various physicians of the city have joined in pronouncing them a nuisance. The residents in their vicinity have testified repeatedly to the general fact, and, if necessary, their testimony could have been multiplied by thousands. The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, a few days ago, indicted them as a nuisance. The Corporation Counsel has given the authority of the law for their abatement and, finally, the Joint Smelling Committees of the Common Council have unanimously passed resolutions declaring the establishment of Messrs. Reid & Sherwin to be a nuisance detrimental to the public health, and have placed all the other rendering-establishments on a similar footing. They have further pushed on the good work by ordering the Common Council to prepare an ordinance prohibiting slaughtering or rendering within the city limits from the 1st of April to the 1st of October; and, further, that no establishment shall be allowed hereafter to connect its sewerage with any dead body of water within the limits of the city. The final provisions for the public health which the Committees recommend are the sewering and filling up of the entire Healy Slough to the level of the adjacent property, and the purification of the Ogden Slip.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the Common Council for action. In addition to the combined authority of the city officials, the courts, and unanimous popular opinion, the Council has the following ordinance to guide it in its decision:

> SECTION 9. If, any time during the continuance in force of this ordinance, said John Reid & Co. shall suffer or permit the slaughter-house hereby authorized to be established to become a nuisance, and it shall be so adjudged by any Court of Record, or declared by the Common Council, then, and in that event, the Common Council shall have the right to repeal this ordinance, and annul the rights and privileges hereby granted.

The public will now expect and demand prompt action, on the part of the Council, in abating these nuisances. Any other decision will be solely and simply in the personal interests of Reid & Sherwin, and for their benefit only. Members of the Council cannot longer hesitate or attempt to ignore the mass of testimony which has been given them, declaring these places to be nuisances. If they neglect to act now, they will be unfaithful to the duties entrusted to them, and will be held individually responsible by their respective constituents. This is no party matter,—no matter of clique or faction. It involves no pecuniary transaction. It is not merely of interest to one ward or neighborhood. It interests the whole city. It is a question vitally affecting the public health. Already the death-list this summer is frightful, although no epidemic is raging in the city, and the physicians have testified that in their opinion a large proportion of the prevalent diseases are attributable to the impure atmosphere caused by the poisonous odors created by these filthy establishments. The entire city, officials and private citizens, and its own Joint Committees, now ask the Council to perform its plain duty. Will it dare to hesitate?

There is now a fair chance for the friends of Greeley and Brown to carry Wisconsin. The German vote of that State has been coming into the Liberal movement with a measured tread that has been audible all over the Northwest; while the accessions of Republicans from the native-born population in such towns and cities as La Crosse, Madison, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Janesville, Beloit, Racine, Sheboygan, Monroe, Mineral Point, etc., have been large and constant. The regular Republican majority in Wisconsin is by no means overwhelming. Well-directed effort, following upon the recent brilliant victory in North Carolina, will certainly give the State to Greeley in November.

The breach in the Republican party was rendered inevitable when the Senate caucus, under the lead of Senator Howe, deposed Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and put Simon Cameron in his place. This proceeding disclosed to the Republican party and to the country the astounding fact that a Senator of the United States could not differ from the President except at the risk of official degradation. It showed that the Senate was subjected to the will of the Executive, and that even the ordinary usages and courtesies of the highest legislative branch of the Government would shrivel up in the breath of the President's displeasure. The State of Wisconsin, which furnished the ready instrument for this alarming exercise of Executive tyranny,—heedless of the consequences to the party or to the country,—ought to rebuke Senator Howe for the part he took in that transaction, and, if we mistake not, will do so in November.

The importance which is to be attached to the North Carolina election, and the influence which it is destined to exert upon the issue of the Presidential campaign, have been very concisely stated by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. The statement has all the weight of official authority, coming, as it does, from one of the strongest of the Administration papers. The *Gazette* says the Greeley journals are "preparing to avoid the effect of defeat by declaring in advance that it is not a test of the strength of the two parties. The contrary is the fact. *The North Carolina election will be the key-note to the pending campaign.* The party that loses that State will have a much harder struggle than the one that gains it."

It seems that the Archbishop of Paris and the four priests who were shot by the Communists were actively engaged in the Ambulance Corps up to the very moment of their arrest. This deepens the guilt of their murderers. Just before they were brought out to die, the mob was told that the Archbishop had suffered so much from starvation in prison that his fellows feared lest bodily weakness should destroy his courage. The brutes roared with delight, and one of them, a woman, shrieked: "So much the better for him; his Christ went hungry, too, did he not?" This was greeted with yells of laughter, which became yells of execration when the brave priest was marched to his doom.

Thackeray's "Shabby-Genteel Story" has been matched, in sadness, by a chain of events revealed by a recent trial in a London Police Court. Mr. E. M. Williams, Fellow of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, was once an artist of some eminence. His sight failed him. He was forced to give up his profession. Little by little, his property disappeared. Then came the struggle to keep up appearances. When everything else failed, the old man eked out a precarious existence by managing a "sporting lottery." For this he was arrested, and fined £100. A distress-warrant was issued, but the defendant had nothing which could be levied upon. The Judge asked him if he could not raise the money. "Friends," said he, "do not surround one when he falls into adversity." So he went to jail for three months in default of payment, and will probably die of shame and grief within three weeks.

The Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court of London has solemnly presented itself as a nuisance that requires an instant abatement. There is a growing disposition, here as well as abroad, to do away with these bodies. They delay the course of justice and increase its cost. Their *inertia* makes them a strong check on all movements looking to reform by judicial means. The Grand Jury of New York was Tammany's most effective shield. Until it was illegally dissolved, nothing could be done against the thieves. There seems little reason why all the duties of a Grand Jury should not be discharged by one or more Judges. The latter might be more apt to be bribed, and the only safeguard against this evil is to appoint or elect honest men. The change seems to involve no other disadvantages, and to promise great good.

Shirley Brooks, who succeeded Mark Lemon as editor of *Punch*, delivered a lecture, some ten years since, on "Modern Satire." In it he told a story of the publication of Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt," which, if ever heard in America, has probably been forgotten ere now. The author inclosed the poem to Mark Lemon in a note of apology, saying: "I sent it to a first-rate magazine, and they wrote back: 'It is hardly the thing for genteel people.'" It is odd that Hood's greatest work should have been repulsed in this way, at a time when his jingling rhymes, unworthy of his genius, were eagerly sought. In like manner, Thackeray's "Lovel the Widower," the most successful of his shorter stories, was "returned with thanks" three times before it finally found its way into a magazine.

In 1633, Plymouth Colony decreed that any person who refused to run for Governor, or to serve if elected, should be liable to a fine of £20. It was further enacted that, "In case one and the same person should be elected Governor a second year, it should be lawful for him to refuse without any amercement; and the Company to proceed to a new election, except they can prevail with him by entreaty." We are told that the Americans of to-day are an entirely new race. It is certainly probable that but little of the blood of the men who needed such laws to induce them to take place and power runs in the veins of Dr. Loring and Hon. B. F. Butler, and the rest of the office-seeking tribe that infests modern Massachusetts.

There is a medium in Augusta, Me., who will hereafter play cards with his pet spirits only for "love," and not for lucre. A few nights ago, his familiar friends and himself were engaged in a little game of poker. The medium may have been somewhat flustered, for the hearts and diamonds were drops of fresh blood, the clubs and spades were curiously fashioned of horns and hoofs, the gas burned blue, and everything was awe-inspiring, even to an old hand at such tricks. Soon there was a new trick. Man and ghost put their last cent. Both showed their hands. The former had won. As he reached for the stakes, his antagonist grasped cards and money, and vanished into nothingness with both, with a yell of devilish delight.

Bret Harte's dialect poems have been translated into German. This wondrous metamorphosis is due to Ferdinand Freiligrath. He claims to have used a certain dialect that exactly reproduces the eccentricities of the original. It is difficult to see, however, how the staid Teutonic tongue can contain any counterparts of the wild extravagances and wilder oaths that form the staple of conversation at Poker Flat. Humor is the hardest thing in the world to translate. Bret Harte's poems, written in California, smacked of the soil. Those he has produced in the East have been as weak as exotics usually are. It is difficult to see how the best of them all can survive the process of translation into a foreign tongue.

Rule II. of the Civil Service regulations says: "No head of a Department, nor any subordinate officer of the Government, shall, as such officer, authorize, or permit, or assist in levying any assessment of money for political purposes under the form of a voluntary contribution, or otherwise, upon any person employed under his control; nor shall any such person pay any money so assessed." Postmaster General Creswell issued an official order, a few days since, forbidding the circulation of a subscription-paper among the clerks of his Department. A subscription-paper now being circulated among the clerks of his Department bears the name of Postmaster General Creswell, who promises $175. The friend of Chorpenning seems to have no more consistency than conscience.

When the London critics attacked "Shilly-Shally," Charles Reade's dramatization of Trollope's "Ralph the Heir," the first of the English egotists brought countless libel-suits in order to vindicate the "rights of an author." It now appears that this man, who is so solicitous about an author's rights, never consulted the author of the novel in question at all. Mr. Trollope's first intimation that his work was to be dramatized came in the shape of a note from Reade, saying that he had completed the play, and proposed to have it acted as their joint product. By English law, he was technically justified in omitting to get Trollope's sanction for his plan, but his doing so was certainly an act of gross discourtesy.

Some of our State legislation in reference to the property of married women is bad enough, but is yet near perfection compared with English law on that subject, if we may judge by a recently-reported decision. A certain Mrs. Prodgers had left her husband (for what cause is not stated), and was supporting herself. Some one left her a legacy of £6,000. It was paid to the masculine Prodgers. She sued to recover the amount, and lost. Of over $30,000 intended for her own use, she gets not a cent. Such flagrant injustice cannot but bring about a reform in the laws that now permit it.

Bogue Swamp has been heard from, and has given a majority for Grant. Bogue Swamp, therefore, is tolerably certain to go for Grant in November. Webster defines the word "swamp" to mean "to plunge into inextricable difficulties." If the North Carolina election has not plunged Grant into difficulties more inextricable than Bogue Swamp presents, then there is no virtue in votes.

Tennessee was the first State to respond to the nomination and platform of Cincinnati by convention, and North Carolina is the first to respond by election. Tennessee and North Carolina were originally one State. They will be one State politically in November. The geographical division is not a political one.

Fred. Douglass left a bad reputation behind him in North Carolina because he spoke of Horace Greeley as a good man. The negroes expected and desired him to denounce Greeley as a Ku-Klux marauder, and, because he did not do so, they started a story that Fred. himself was an enemy in disguise.

Death of Henri Drayton.

The death of Henri Drayton, recently connected with the Richings and Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupes as a baritone singer, will create a void not easily filled in operatic circles, and will cause a feeling of profound sadness, not only among the host of personal friends he had made by his many sterling qualities, but among the many thousands whom he has pleasurably entertained in past years. He was an Englishman by birth, although much of his life had been spent in France and the United States. Many will remember the delightful parlor operatic entertainments which he and his wife gave when they first came to this country. He was also identified with English opera for many years, and in the United States was identified with the troupes organized by Caroline Richings-Bernard and Madame Parepa Rosa. He will perhaps be longest remembered by his superb representation of *Marcel* in the "Huguenots," in which *role* he has rarely, if ever, been excelled. His personations of *Beppo* in "Fra Diavolo," of the *Coiner* in "The Crown Diamonds," and of *Count Arnheim*, in "The Bohemian Girl," were also marked by grand artistic excellence. As a singer, he had a very sonorous, pure, and true voice, although his dramatic abilities were superior to his lyrical. As an actor, he was very versatile, and shone alike whether in serious or comic opera. Personally, he was very genial, and made crowds of friends wherever he went. He also possessed one quality very rare among operatic singers,—he was always reliable, straightforward, and incapable of trickery or jealousy. It was owing to the latter peculiarity that he recently quit the operatic stage and adopted the dramatic profession. He could not endure the bickerings and paltry jealousies of musicians, and therefore left the profession in which he was such a splendid light, and went upon the dramatic stage, where, as he once expressed himself to the writer, "there is no nonsense." In addition to his vocal and dramatic abilities, Mr. Drayton was a fine linguist, an eloquent speaker, a capital sketcher with the pencil and pen, and an accomplished playwright. He was a man of quick sympathies, ready wit, strong in his likes and dislikes, impatient of anything like trifling, and of strikingly impressive personal appearance. In his death, another grand lyrical light has been extinguished, and it will be many a long day before his place is filled. *Marcel* is dead!

POLITICAL.

Vermont election, Tuesday, Sept. 3; Maine election, Monday, Sept. 9.

—The California September election is omitted, this year. The State elects Congressmen in November.

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* (Grant) says of the pressure brought to bear on Senator Sumner:

> He has been requested by mutual friends of himself and President Grant to maintain a position of neutrality, and if he could not consistently advocate the re-election of Grant, to say nothing in favor of Mr. Greeley. To all these, the Senator's uniform reply was: "The time has not yet come to declare myself. When it does come, I trust I will not be misunderstood." During the last week, Mr. Sumner has seen, and been in correspondence with, a number of leading men from Massachusetts, and consulted them concerning the letter issued to-day. Mr. Sumner seemed in excellent humor, to-day, while putting the finishing touches to his letter. To a visitor he said: "you have no idea what a time I have had since it was known I had received this letter from the colored men. I have been visited by gentlemen on both sides from nearly every State. My mail, always large, has been greatly increased, and nearly every letter has something to say on this subject. I have taken counsel with life-long friends, and you see the result."

—The Democrats of San Francisco have nominated William A. Piper for Congress.

—Have you heard from Maine? There was a call issued last Saturday evening, in Lewiston, for a meeting to form a Greeley Club, signed by N. W. Farwell, ex-Mayor J. B. Ham, Nelson Ham, Jesse S. Lyford, Colonel William H. Waldron, C. W. Warren, Captain J. S. P. Ham, Commander Post G. A. R., and 580 others. N. W. Farwell has been talked of for Congress from the Second District. He is the owner of a cotton-mill in Lisbon, and is erecting another this season. He is also agent of the Franklin Company of Lewiston, which has a million capital.

—Republicans out for Greeley: Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, late Lieutenant Governor of New York; W. W. Scott, one of the Grant Electors of Minnesota in 1868; James J. Winans, of Xenia, Ohio, a member of the last Congress; Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, N. H., late member of Congress; John Y. Mugridge, of Concord, N. H., late State Senator.

—The venerable Wyman Spooner, of Elkhorn, for some years Republican Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, is now on the Electoral ticket for Greeley.

—The list of Greeley Republicans at Albion, N. Y., is headed by E. Kirke Hart, member of the Legislature; E. R. Reynolds, a Grant Elector in 1868; Ben. Field, for many years member of the Republican State Committee; and other names are:

> Hiram Groff, Henry D. Tucker, Justin Day, E. Benedict, Henry Armstrong, J. H. Rock, H. A. Botsford, Geo. Cox, Peter Farris, Alex. C. King, Wm. Chamberlain, Chas. Day, Geo. A. Porter, Abel Stilson, Wm. McKennan, Clark D. Knapp, D. W. Frye, W. S. McCracken, Geo. L. Baker, Joseph Bordwell, James Robinson, R. E. Howard, J. H. Secor, H. A. Griswold, W. F. Grimes, John Forsaith, G. W. Hotchkiss, P. H. Kerby.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* (Grant paper) gives notice that the Grant men of other States must not look to Indiana for any help in this canvass. "The situation here," it says, "is sufficiently grave to excite our most lively apprehensions."

—If brother Orville is so anxious to place $15,000, why did he leave Chicago? The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has this special telegram:

> PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, July 31.—Orville Grant arrived here this morning, and commenced roaming around the city inquiring for the best cigars. On the way up here, he was very anxious to bet $15,000 on Hiram's election. Ulysses having denied that he authorized any bets, will Orville do the same? Not much.

—The Grant candidates for Electors-at-Large, in Virginia, are Colonel John R. Popham and Colonel John W. Jenkins.

—Tennessee having an additional Congressman to elect at large, a Democratic Convention is called to meet in Nashville, Aug. 21. This Convention will also reconstruct a ticket of Electors from the two in the field. Governor John C. Brown was nominated for re-election by the Convention of May 9.

—William H. Ray, the Grant nominee for Congress in the Tenth District of Illinois, is President of the First National Bank, Rushville.

—Senator Wilson recently declared that no man who votes for Greeley has any right to consider himself a Republican. Sumner says he shall vote for Greeley, but at the same times claims to be the best sort of a Republican. What is Wilson going to do about it? Will he proceed to excommunicate his old friend and colleague? Or will he acknowledge that Sumner is an honorable exception to the general rule.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The *Gazette* is an organ at last. It says Charles Sumner has gone over to the Democrats, and that William S. Groesbeck has been bribed by the promise of a place in the Cabinet of Horace Greeley. That's the way to do it.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, formerly edited by, and now the organ of, Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, insists that "there has been no proposition looking to Hartranft's withdrawal."

—George E. Pugh will take the stump for Greeley in Ohio.

—Richard Brown, of Youngstown (Republican), is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District of Ohio.

—Bingham's friends cry "fraud" in the nomination of Lorenzo Danford, for Congress, by the Republican Convention at Bellaire, Ohio. The first ballot was: for John A. Bingham, 51; Danford, 39; Updegraff, 18. Then certain of the Updegraff men, though instructed for Bingham as a second choice, went over to Danford, who had 55 votes to Bingham's 58. The Cincinnati *Gazette* report says there is "great room for dissatisfaction." Mr. Bingham now rests on the laurels of his Elyria speech. He will make no more such. It don't pay.

—The New York *Times* (Grant's Own), which pretends to be a great newspaper, does not publish Sumner's letter to the colored people, but dismisses it with a few paragraphs.

—Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States, and we should not be surprised if he beats Grant two to one in the popular vote.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—John Morrissey is as respectable as the man Chamberlain, who is also a gambler, and who is the personal associate of General Grant. General Grant accepted from Chamberlain the gift of a cottage at Long Branch, knowing that one object of the gift was to attract more visitors to Long Branch, and consequently more visitors to Chamberlain's gambling rooms.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The list of Grant's supporters in Milwaukee, as fully canvassed and printed in the *Sentinel*, does not include the names of O. H. Waldo, William B. Hibbard, Amos Sawyer, Clarence Shepard, Elisha Starr, D. H. Johnson, William Butler, D. G. Rogers, General F. H. West, F. Van Valkenburgh, William E. Smith, R. C. Spencer, C. M. Sanger, Emil Walber, George Godfrey, John Pixley, and scores of others, equally prominent. Their omission was not accidental.

—Judge Egbert O. Hand, late law-partner of the Hon. William Pitt Lyon, and present Probate Judge of Racine County, Wis., joined the Greeley Club at that place, and was one of the speakers at the Greeley mass meeting last Thursday night.

—Edward Ely, of Winona, a Republican of much local influence, and, last winter, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Minnesota Senate, has declared for Greeley.

PERSONAL.

Judge Ladd, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, has recalled his resignation.

—Professor Gilman, of Yale, has accepted the Presidency of the California State University.

—Private letters from Mr. Joseph Jefferson state that his recovery has not been so rapid as the newspapers are good enough to make it. His sight is still feeble, and he suffers from severe pain in his eyes.

—The Rev. James Lynch, colored, Secretary of State and Presiding Elder of the Northern Methodist Church for Mississippi, has been arrested for indecent assault on a colored girl.

—Grant, Porter, and party are the guests of George M. Pullman, of Chicago, who owns an island in the St. Lawrence, and has built him a summer-house there. General Sheridan has been there some days, and it is related that:

> On Saturday last, ex-Auditor Bell and two others of a Committee of Grant men, proceeded to Pullman's Island and invited Sheridan to come up to Watertown and be present at a Grant meeting on Monday night. Sheridan declined, saying: "I am a soldier, not a politician."

—Harry Hibbard, a Congressman of New Hampshire twenty years ago, died at the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, Mass., last Sunday, where he had been under treatment since the fall of 1870. He served in the New Hampshire Legislature from 1843 to 1848, and in Congress from 1849 to 1855.

—The Postmaster of Omaha, who is also one of the editors of the *Tribune and Republican*, paid a Police Court fine for assault on the editor of the Omaha *Bee* with the following check:

> OMAHA, Jan. 6, 1872.
> Omaha National Bank:
> Please pay School Fund, or bearer, $20 80 for assault on a "Christ-killer," and charge the same to my account. C. E. YOST.

As the Omaha *Bee* is supporting Grant, the editor is anxious to know who is responsible for Yost.

—President Thiers has just received a letter from Morodon I., King of Cambodia, in which the illustrious potentate announces his early arrival in France, and adds that he will be accompanied by a certain number of young ladies who never quit his royal person. In order to prevent the imagination of the courtiers of Versailles from being excited to too great an extent, the *Gaulois* thinks it necessary to inform them that the ladies in question all chew betel and paint their teeth black. Apart from these little peculiarities, they are quite charming.

—Among the most accomplished linguists in Europe are sons of some of the Kings and Emperors. The Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, speaks six languages and understands three more. The eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, Frederick William, who one day hopes to be Emperor of Germany, fluently speaks German, Polish, Danish, French, and English. Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, boasts of being familiar with all the numerous dialects spoken in Italy. The Crown Prince Frederick, of Denmark, speaks Danish, Swedish, German, French, and Russian, and the eldest son of the Emperor Alexandria II., of Russia, can converse with you in Russian, Polish, German, French, Danish, and English.

Is the Brickwork of Chicago the Worst in the World?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE I met with a communication in which appeared the following passage, which I take as a text: "I do not know whether the architects, builders, and bricklayers of the city know or are acquainted with what good brickwork consists. If they do not, I will tell them." The writer then proceeds to tell how they do in England; and how there is but one way at all, and that is the London way; and how they don't do in Chicago, but how they ought to do.

He even makes the assertion that, "In London, when a fire happens, the brickwork remains after the fire almost as strong as before; while here * * * all came down together," etc.,—not apparently realizing the fact that there is a difference between an ordinary fire and the worst conflagration known to the civilized world. Just after the fire, a citizen said to the owner of one of our "fire-proof" blocks, "I thought you made your building fire-proof!" "Yes," he replied, "but not h—l-fire-proof!"

Now, the only point in which it seems that the article of the English builder will lead to error is, that, in showing the difference between London and Chicago brickwork, it conveys the impression that there is the same difference between Chicago brickwork and that of other American cities,—a thing which we do not at all believe.

This morning's article might well have been labelled: "Eastern and St. Louis papers please copy." For they certainly will, and the impression will be given that Chicago is going up in such an insecure manner that it will soon come tumbling down again. But, to all Eastern and Western skeptics in regard to Chicago, we would simply say, "Come and see."

We honestly believe that the brickwork of Chicago is as substantial as that of other American cities; and, if it is not like that of London, we can stand it if New York and Boston can. For a thing to be well done does not necessitate its taking an age in the accomplishment.

As a moral to the preceding, there is a story of an American gentleman who was showing to an English friend the wonders of the Boston market. The Yankee pointed to an enormous pumpkin, and said, "What do you think of that?" "Pooh!" said the Englishman, "those haren't 'alf so large as the happles we 'ave in Hengland!" "Why, you goose!" said a poor apple-woman who sat near, "then ain't apples; them's huckle-berries!" L. F. R.

"To the Rocky Mountains."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was much pleased, in the main, with your article headed "To the Rocky Mountains." As you say, "People will take their summer excursions where they can get the most pleasure and the most sight-seeing for the least amount of money." But, all things else being equal, surely any true-hearted native will prefer to see, first, at least, the sights and wonders of his own country. For one, I should dislike to visit Europe until qualified, from actual observation, to tell the people of that Old World how far, in all manner of natural scenery and wonders, America surpasses their own noted sights. The trip to the Rocky Mountains is doubtless one of the best for recreation and sight-seeing, and your hint to the railroads is, therefore, very timely and proper. The question is, Will they see it to be for their interest?

But, if they are to issue tickets at a reduced rate for the round trip, why limit them to parties of four or more? Suppose I desire to go, but am equally anxious that my wife should go with me. I feel that I must take her if I go, but do not see how I can spare the money for the fare of both. Consequently I stay at home; whereas, if the two could go for the ordinary fare of one, we should start right soon. Perhaps just such a case could be named.

The roads might fix upon certain days and trains of each week for these tickets, so that each connecting road would know when extra cars would probably be required; but I do not see why the tickets should not be for sale to one or a dozen.

You put the matter in part as almost a duty of the roads to the citizens of Chicago. This is well enough; but probably the Railroad Companies will consider chiefly the question of their own interest, and, therefore, if they conclude to sell such tickets, will not object if residents of other localities go to your city and buy them. If they will sell such to one or more, perhaps the writer will be an early applicant for at least two. FAIR PLAY.

A Sickening Sight.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We talk loudly, and read and write much, about modern civilization and improvement; and when shall we advance to that moderate stage of progress when a person, not claiming any super-refinement at all, but simply an inward sense of cleanliness and decency, can walk along the streets of Chicago without having his insides turn with abomination?

That there is abounding cause for disgust and complaint against some duty-neglecting magistrate or authority, anybody can convince himself by passing along North Halsted street, near Fulton street, where a mammoth specimen of a dead dog was lying in the middle of the street yesterday morning, in a fast-decaying state; and this morning he still remains there,—a cadaverous, stinking mass. Is there no remedy for such crime against the health and moral sense of the public?

CHICAGO, Aug 2. A CITIZEN.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Strength of Liberalism in California—The State Sure for Greeley by a Handsome Majority.

Some Curious Ideas About the Golden State.

The Death of President Juarez, of Mexico—A Few Observations and Anecdotes Concerning Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.

Since my last, the political pot has commenced

TO BOIL IN EARNEST

in California; at least, one side of the kitchen has become fairly warmed up. I mean the Liberal side, for, if there is a spark of fire left in the Grant-party grate, it is so covered up with ashes and cinders that it is wholly invisible. The only evidence of life that party has manifested of late is in the form of a protest from the *Bulletin*, Sacramento *Union*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, and other papers which more or less warmly support Grant, against George C. Gorham, who, five years since, led the Republicans to such inglorious defeat, coming back from Washington and participating in the canvass in this State in any shape. Those journals regard such interference on his part as equivalent the utter route of what is left of the party at the coming election; and well they may. On the other hand, the Democrats and Liberal Republicans are delighted at the prospect of such men as Gorham, Sargent, Billy Carr, and the remainder of that delectable crowd, mixing in; and are even disposed to help pay their expenses in doing so, if it will insure their taking an active part. The grand union

GREELEY RATIFICATION MEETING,

at Platt's Hall and in Montgomery street, on Monday night last, was not only one of the largest, but one of the most enthusiastic, orderly, and creditable political demonstrations ever made in California, and carried with it a moral strength and effect which it would be difficult to over-estimate. When such men as Richard Chenney; the Hon. T. G. Phelps, late Collector of San Francisco; the Hon. George Barstow and the Hon. S. S. Tilton, the last two Chairmen of the Republican Central Committees; ex-Governor Challis; A. J. Bryant, ex-United States Marshal Rand, and a hundred more Republicans, come boldly out, as they did last night; occupy seats on the platform, as they did that night; and openly cast their lot with the party of Progress and Reform, it is about time for the old fossils to begin to inquire whether the world does not move a little, after all.

A significant fact is the number of office-holders in San Francisco—and there are 1,700, all told—who, while bound "to stand by their party" in any event,

OPENLY EXPRESS KINDLY FEELINGS

for Greeley, and indulge in the fond belief that he will honestly carry out the Civil Service Reform, and retain in their present places all who have faithfully discharged the duties of their several positions. That the recognized certainty of the triumph of Greeley and Brown has much to do with preventing any very enthusiastic demonstrations in the Pacific States in favor of the Grant Dynasty, is quite evident to every impartial outsider.

I find that

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN VOTERS,

of whom there are a large number in California, are almost to a man for Greeley and Reform. They have been heretofore the staunchest and most devoted Republicans in the State, and are still as devoted to real Republican principles as ever, though determined to sever connection with the unclean herd who have been running the party and the National Government of late.

Again; it has been taken for granted that

THE GERMANS

would, almost without exception, vote the Gift-Taker's ticket; but a call for a Greeley and Brown Mass Meeting at Pratt's Hall last night, signed by more than 300 of the leading Germans of San Francisco, reversed that opinion very suddenly.

The meeting, much to the disgust of the Custom House and Post Office Clique, was a great success, the hall being crowded, from first to last, with German supporters of the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees and platform. So far as I can now ascertain, fully one-half of the German voters of San Francisco will support Greeley and Brown, and many well-informed Germans claim that four-fifths of them will do so.

I said in my last that California was sure for Greeley and Brown by at least 5,000 majority. Subsequent events have more than confirmed that opinion. I would not be surprised to see her give 10,000, or

EVEN A GREATER MAJORITY,

for that ticket. As for California going for Grant again, the strongest Republicans on this Coast, in their every-day conversation, admit that to be past praying for. There is not money enough left in the National Treasury to carry the State for anybody but "Old Horace."

CURIOUS IDEAS OF CALIFORNIA.

It would seem that, by this time, a sufficient number of persons residing in the Atlantic and Western States had "done" California, and returned in safety to home and friends, to give the majority, at least, of the people east of the Rocky Mountains something like a clear idea of our State, its geography, climate, and resources; but such does not appear to be the case, judging from the paragraphs about us one sees floating around the Eastern press. The other day, I picked up a flash illustrated paper, published in New York, and dated, I believe, July 23, the principal "illustration" being a scene in the theatre, at Los Angeles, Cal., wherein a ballet-dancer is *struck by lightning* while dancing on the stage. Now, there is *no theatre* at Los Angeles, and *no one was struck by lightning in California*. In fact, in much the larger portion of California, the residents never see lightning or hear thunder; those luxuries do not belong to any extent, on the Pacific Coast.

Even those experienced writers and moulders of public opinion, who visit California professionally, frequently fall into the most absurd blunders in regard to the State. Thus, Charles Nordhoff, in his recent article in *Harper's Magazine*, gravely tells his readers that San Buenaventura, means in English, "Good wind." "Buenaventura" is a compound word,—"*buen*" and "*aventura*" being thrown together, and San Buenaventura means simply "Saint, Good Adventure." Again: in one of his letter, to the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Nordhoff says: "On the Mohave Desert,—which is so far from being a desert that it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and is only called desert because it is without running streams of water,—great herds of antelope are grazing." Now, any one who ever crossed that infernal desert, as I have done repeatedly, will testify that there are hundreds of square miles whereon not a blade of grass, a tree or shrub of any description, grows or could be made to grow, the entire ground being composed of disintegrated granite, coarse sand, and lava; and the great herds of antelope would have a lively time of it grazing in the vicinity. The only living things to be seen, in days on days of travel between the Colorado and the Sink of the Mojave, are sand-flies, buzzards, rattle-snakes, centipedes, scorpions, tarantulas, coyotes, and Chimahuevis Indians,—more degraded, starved, and miserable than any of the others; and even these—the sand-flies alone excepted—are met only at very long intervals, if at all, by the adventurous traveller. "Hell with the fires put out," is an expression invented expressly to describe the Mojave and Colorado Deserts; but the traveller who ventures across them during the summer months will be likely to agree with me that the description is unnecessarily long, and would be more correct if abbreviated.

Only a short time since, I saw in an Eastern journal a story of a girl hoaxing her two lovers while sleigh-riding with them "at Marysville, California." The best of the joke is, that not a flake of snow ever falls at Marysville or in the vicinity; and the residents of that part of California—or any part of it, for the matter of that—only see snow in the dim distance along the eastern horizon, where the sharp peaks of the Sierra Nevada cut into the blue of the sky. But the best comes last:

In an Akron, O., paper, I find an account of a white woman who was 40 years a prisoner among the Indians. A fight took place recently, between "the Digger Indians," with whom she was a prisoner,—her husband and eleven children having been killed in a former fight,—"between the Diggers and the Snake Indians, *at the Black Hills, near San Francisco*," and the result was her escape. This lets us out! The idea of a white woman being held a prisoner by the Digger Indians, in our day and generation; and a battle between the Diggers and Snakes, who inhabit portions of California and Nevada, where the whites outnumber the Indians a hundred to one, and as far apart as Illinois and New York, with the mighty Sierra Nevada, populous cities, deserts, and other Indian tribes, more powerful and numerous, intervening between them, and that, too, on the Black Hills, which are as far away from any point ever trod by a Digger as New York from New Orleans, is capital. That a crazy woman, who had escaped from some lunatic asylum, should have told such a story, is not singular; but that an American newspaper could be found to gravely publish it, is almost incredible. Enough of this!

A MIGHTY ONE HAS FALLEN.

The announcement of the sudden death of Don Benito Juarez, the "Citizen-President" of Mexico, produced a much deeper effect on the public mind here in California, where he was personally known to many, understood and appreciated by more, and honored and revered by all save the ultra-Catholic portion of the community, than it naturally would at the East.

With the history of this truly wonderful man, the press of the Atlantic States will have made your population familiar before this reaches you; but a few personal observations and anecdotes, illustrative of his remarkable patriotism, firmness of character, and Roman courage and devotion to the cause of liberty, may not be amiss in this place. It was my fortune in early life to look upon many of the leading statesmen of the old school of America, from glorious "Black Dan" downward; but I can truly say that I have never seen any other man who so impressed me as did Juarez with a sense of his personal greatness, intellectual power, moral force, and strength of character. Calm and collected under all circumstances, he was always master of himself and of those around him. Born of the humblest Aztec Indian parents, he became a ripe scholar and able lawyer, and rose to the highest position in his country, step by step, with a steady progress, by the sheer force of intelligent and sterling worth; and never for a moment appeared to allow himself to forget his origin, or lose sight of the great objects of his ambition,—the education, enfranchisement, and elevation of his whole people. A good citizen, a devoted husband, and affectionate father, his whole life was irreproachable; and history will do him justice, and write his name as among the greatest of the statesmen of our day, and benefactors of his race. Our people, who are unfamiliar with the social life and history of Mexico, and the moral condition of her people, cannot as yet appreciate him. They look only at apparent results accomplished, not at the difficulties which stood in his way, the reform inaugurated and left to produce fruit in other generations, and the terrible evils attacked by him, conquered, and overthrown. What statesman of our day, or any other, ever laid down such a programme of Reform and Progress as he did in his famous "Law of Juarez," and, through a life long struggle against religious bigotry, treason, social disorder, and foreign intervention, persevered in it, and carried it out, step by step, to the end? The abolition of slavery; manhood suffrage; the disestablishment of the State Church; abolition of convents and monasteries; the establishment of free schools for the education of the masses, free from the domination of the clergy; liberty of the press; full religious freedom, and public improvements. Such was the programme he laid down, and, at the hourly risk of his life, followed to the last. Like Lincoln, he *fell* in the hour of goal victory; but like him, his great work was already practically accomplished. Revolution and bloodshed may follow him, as it preceded him; but the schools he planted and fostered will raise up a new generation of thinking men and women to carry on his work; the vast estates and exclusive privileges of which he stripped the Church will never go back to it; and the love of liberty which he always encouraged will never die out in the hearts of his people. His courage and fortitude in face of danger and adversity were wonderful. When Miramon—the champion of the Church party—held him prisoner at Guadalajara, the Liberal forces came up and made an assault upon the city. Miramon went to Juarez, and told him that, if he did not immediately sign an order to the commander of his forces to stay the assault on the instant, he would have him shot within ten minutes. His reply will live in history: "What is the life of one man to the liberties of a nation? Let the assault go on. My life is in the hands of my Creator!" Miramon dared not shoot him, and it was well for him that he did not, for the assault was successful. His execution of Maximilian has been severely animadverted upon, but it was strict justice, and nothing more. Maximilian, a foreigner and a usurper, had raised the black flag, placed a price upon the head of Juarez, and butchered 9,600 Mexican prisoners-of-war in cold blood. It was for this atrocity that he was tried, condemned, and executed. An officer who was present when the Princess Salm-Salm and Madame Miramon attempted to kneel to him, at San Luis Potosi, to plead for the lives of the three condemned men,—Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia,—told me that that was the only occasion on which he ever saw him affected to tears. His reply was, "If they were personal enemies only, I would forgive them in a moment; but the law has rightly condemned them for murder, and justice must take its course!"

His subsequent pardon of Negrete, who had offered a reward for his assassination, proved how easy it was for him to forgive a personal injury.

I chanced to be in the National Palace, in 1869, when the proclamation of Negrete, offering a reward of $25,000 for the head of Juarez—Negrete was then in revolt in the Sierra of Puebla—was brought in and spread before Juarez on the table. Mr. Juarez read it through without the slightest change of countenance, lighted a fresh cigarrito, and resumed the conversation on another subject, without a single remark on the atrocious document before him. A few weeks later I was there when General Ignacio Mejia, Minister of War, came in with a telegram announcing the victory of Alatorri over the rebels, the flight of Negrete, and the dispersion of his forces. Mr. Juarez made the simple remark, "Esta buen!" (It is well!); and then gave orders that the wounded of both sides should receive all possible attention and care.

That man was a hero, if ever one lived on earth; and his death is a loss, not alone to Mexico, but to all mankind. *Adios!*

ALTAMONTE.

Route of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The report of Mr. Sanford Fleming, on the Canadian Pacific Railway exploration survey states that a point opposite Lake Nipissing, named Mattawa, was selected as the eastern end of the survey. This point, it is claimed, is easily connected by projected local lines. The Pacific terminus is undetermined, the line of route through British Columbia being still a matter of uncertainty. The physical features of the country naturally divide the survey into three grand divisions, as follows: First, from Mattawa to Fort Garry; second, from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains; third, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. The distance from Mattawa to Fort Garry was subdivided into eleven different surveys of seventy-five to ninety miles in length. The country is densely wooded, and the survey was the more unusually difficult. A branch surveying party explored the country from Nippissing to Sault Ste. Marie, to connect with lines south of Lake Superior, or steamboat navigation. Another expedition was sent north to James' Bay. West of Fort Garry, owing to the well-known and very simple features of the country, a continuous instrumental survey was not thought necessary. The number of rivers in this region, flowing through deep and wide beds, is said to be suggestive of bridging on a gigantic scale. A double expedition was organized to proceed westward to Fort Garry, and to penetrate the Howse Pass and Yellow Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains. One of these passes, it is believed, would be the most eligible for a railway. The obstacles to railway construction in British Columbia are represented to be most serious.

With respect to the British Columbia survey, the report says: "Some hopes are entertained that a line may be found from the North Thompson across the Selkirk range to the Quesnel Lakes, and thence by way of Quesnel to Bute Inlet; but, should this fail, a careful examination will be made about fifty miles to the south, on a line projected through Horse Lake and Lake La Hoche. Should all these prove fruitless, it is confidently believed that it will be quite possible to reach Bute Inlet by a practical line from Tete Jaune Cache, going round the Cariboo country on the north side, along the banks of the Fraser River, and thence across the Chilcotin plains. The only objection to the latter route would be its length. The gradients can scarcely fail to be favorable, on account of the line following the river for over 240 miles on a uniform and gradual descent. The harbors spoken of as accessible from the Pacific for the terminus are Burard's Inlet, Esquimault, Albemi (at the head of Barclay Sound), a harbor on Nootka Sound, Bintinck Arm, and Port Essington. A map accompanies the report, and also a diagram, showing the levels at which the proposed line will run, in comparison with the Union Pacific. From this it appears that the latter runs for 1,306 miles at a higher level than the Yellow Head Pass, and that this point, the highest point traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway line, is less than half the elevation attained at several points on the line now being constructed across the continent. An approximate estimate of the length of the line is formed, and it is calculated that the distance of the Canadian Pacific between Montreal and Fort Garry is 1,180 miles, while the line by Sault Ste. Marie and Pembina is 1,440, and by Chicago and St. Paul 1,846 miles. From Toronto the distance to Fort Garry would be 1,110 miles; or, via Sault Ste. Marie the distance is 1,290 miles, and by Chicago 1,507 miles. The distance via the Union Pacific Railway, from New York to San Francisco is 3,363 miles, and from New Westminster to Montreal only 2,773 miles. The Canadian Pacific Railway, it is asserted, would, even from New York, Boston, or Portland, offer an advantage in distance from 300 to 500 miles, as compared with the Union Pacific. The Canada route will shorten the distance between Liverpool and China more than a thousand miles.

A Big Lift for Liberty.

The Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser* gives an account of a big lift made for liberty by a convict at the State Prison. He was confined in an upper cell, next to the roof, which is composed of slabs of heavy stone, covered by solid grouting and masonry two feet thick. Having resolved to raise this roof, he extemporized two jack-screws of great power. Being employed in the axle shop he procured such tools as would answer his purpose. The large nuts used on the ends of the axles of express wagons served his purpose admirably. All things being ready on Sunday morning last he commenced the work of raising the roof. He had raised a slab of stone and the superincumbent mass of grouting about six inches when he was discovered and an end put to further operations.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN 1865.

Interviews Between President Lincoln and Judge Campbell.

The Bases of Peace as Laid Down by Mr. Lincoln.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

In our issue of the 7th of June last we published an extract from the Richmond (Va.) correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal, recording an incident in the career of Horace Greeley which reflects the highest credit upon that distinguished individual. Shortly after Johnson became President he sent for Mr. Greeley to consult with him regarding the policy it was best for him to adopt in quieting the agitation of the country caused by the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and restoring the Southern States to their former status in the Union. Mr. Greeley advised Mr. Johnson to send for three eminent citizens on the part of the Northern and Western States—Messrs. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith, of New York, and Judge Spaulding of Ohio. On the part of the South, he named General Robert E. Lee, and Judge John A. Campbell, of Alabama, leaving the President to select, himself, the third representative of the South in this council. Mr. Johnson thought favorably of Mr. Greeley's suggestion, but he failed to adopt it.

Judge Campbell has made the following interesting and important addition to the narrative of the Courier-Journal's correspondent. His letter is addressed to one of the editors of the Picayune, and explains itself:

BALTIMORE, July 14, 1872.

— Duncan, Esq., New Orleans:

DEAR SIR: I notice in the Picayune an account of a conversation between President Johnson and Mr. Greeley relative to the settlement of the Southern difficulties in 1865, in which my name is mentioned. I told you once that I had written on an occasion to Mr. Greeley, and would show you the letter. The original draft is in my possession, and inclosed you have a copy. The letter actually sent was this in a condensed and abbreviated form. I have no copy of it, nor did I ever have a reply or an acknowledgement of the receipt of it from Mr. Greeley. This letter is interesting as a contemporary record of an event in the history of the country. On the day of the evacuation of Richmond (Sunday, April 2, 1865), General Breckinridge, then Secretary of War, asked me if I intended to leave Richmond. I replied "No, and that I should remain and should take the earliest occasion to see Mr. Lincoln concerning peace, and would like to have a commission to do so." No reply was made to this. I reported to the military authorities of the United States on Tuesday morning, April 4, and in conversation with General Shepley he told me that President Lincoln was at City Point, a short distance from Richmond. I asked for permission to visit him, which request was communicated by telegraph to the President. The latter came to Richmond on the gunboat Malvern, Admiral Porter commanding, the same evening. Immediately after his arrival at the headquarters (the house which had been occupied by Mr. Davis) I was sent for, and had an interview with Mr. Lincoln in the presence of General Weitzel. I informed him that I held no commission to speak to him, but I considered the war to be at an end, and that his duty was merely to compose the country. I spoke to him very much at large on the subject. At the conclusion, he said: "All your general principles are true—the difficulty is in their application." He proposed another interview, and said he would remain in Richmond that night. General Weitzel objected, and urged him to return to the gunboat. I visited him there the next day in company with my friend J. E. Myers, a member of the bar of Richmond, and a full conversation was held with Mr. Lincoln. I have furnished an exact copy of a written memorandum he gave me in the letter to Mr. Greeley. I might have made a peace had I been empowered to do so at that time on the basis of that memorandum.

I proffered to go to General Lee for that purpose. This last interview was on the 5th of April. On the 6th, Mr. Lincoln sent a letter to General Weitzel, authorizing him to allow the Virginia Legislature to convene, and directed him to show to me that letter. General Weitzel did so, and authorized me to send for the members of the Virginia Legislature in the city to communicate with them, and to communicate by letter to the absentees, and to make all needful preparations for that body. On the 9th, the army of General Lee capitulated. On the 12th, a telegram came from Mr. Lincoln to annul all action under the authority that had been given. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, who had been sent for, arrived in Richmond, and we agreed to apply to Mr. Lincoln to allow us to go to Washington City to confer with the President on the subject. This telegram was sent about noon on the 14th of April, 1865. No answer was received, because on the night of that day the great calamity of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln occurred. A few days after this letter appeared in the New York Tribune, when some one conversant in the War Office, alive to my connection with these affairs. The letter to Mr. Greeley was written in consequence. Yours truly,

J. A. CAMPBELL.

RICHMOND, Va., April 26, 1865.

— H. Greeley, New York:

SIR: In the Tribune of Saturday last there appeared a letter purporting to afford a history of the convening of the Virginia Legislature by President Lincoln, in which my name is used, and my conversation and correspondence are quoted. The statements are erroneous and injurious in reference to both, and it is hardly possible they should have been otherwise. I had two interviews with President Lincoln. The first was in the presence of General Weitzel alone; the second only in presence of General W. and G. A. Myers, Esq., an eminent lawyer of this city. A staff officer of General W. came for me to have the first at his quarters, and the second was on the steamer Malvern below this city after the appointment of Mr. Lincoln. I never had the conversation with "Jefferson Davis, Benjamin and Breckinridge" quoted in the letter of your correspondent, and did not inform the President that I had. I informed General Breckinridge that I did not intend to leave Richmond, and that I should take the opportunity to see President Lincoln, and should be glad to have power to confer at large upon public affairs, but I obtained no such authority and there was no proposition. I informed Mr. Lincoln that I had no commission or authority to speak for him on behalf of any one. I did urge upon the President the necessity of a wise, liberal, and magnanimous policy as well for himself as for those around me, "for in lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentlest gamester is the soonest winner." I recommend that he should sanction a meeting of the prominent, influential, and leading men in Virginia at Richmond, and take their counsel and co-operation in reconstructing its political and social system, so as to meet the new and extraordinary conditions of society. But the calling together of a political body—"the Rebel Legislature"—was the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln's own mind. He mentioned it, for the first time, at our second interview, as a matter he was considering—that was desirable in many points of view, which he mentioned and that, if he came to a satisfactory conclusion, he would make it known to General Weitzel, on his return to City Point, by letter. The general principles I had expressed included such proceeding, and I was gratified to find that the President had been led to consider it; but I did not intimate such a course, in any remarks of mine, before he suggested it.

At the interview on the Malvern, President Lincoln produced a memorandum in writing, which he read over, and commenting on the various clauses as he read them. When he concluded, he gave me this paper. It was not dated, signed, or addressed. The conversation reported by your correspondent did not take place.

The memorandum is:

As to peace, I have said before, and now repeat, that these things are indispensable:

1. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

2. No receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message, and in preceding documents.

3. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and the disbanding of all force hostile to the Government.

That all propositions coming from those now in hostility to the Government not inconsistent with the foregoing will be respectfully considered and passed upon in a sincere spirit of liberality. I now add that it seems useless for me to be more specific with those who will not say they are ready for the indispensable terms. If there be any who are ready for these indispensable terms on any condition, let them say so and state their conditions, so that the conditions can be distinctly known and considered. It is further added that the remission of confiscation being within the Executive power, if the war be now further persisted in by those opposing the Government, the making of confiscated property at the least to bear the additional cost will be insisted on; but that confiscation (except in case of third party intervening interests) will be remitted to the people of any State which shall now promptly and in good faith withdraw its troops and other support from further resistance to the Government. What is now said as to remission, is not no reference to supposed property in slaves."

The President, after reading and commenting on the various passages of this memorandum, noticed that he had said nothing upon the subject of pains and penalties, as applicable to individuals.

He said in reference to this, "That he supposed that he ought not to force a pardon on any person who did not want one. For instance, that if Mr. Davis, whom we familiarly call Jeff. Davis, will not take a pardon, he (Mr. L.) ought not to press one on him. But this he would say, that most anybody could have anything of that kind by asking for it."

My intercourse with President Lincoln, both here and at Hampton Roads, impressed me favorably and kindly towards him. I believe he felt a genuine sympathy for the bereavement, destitution, impoverishment, waste, and overturn that the war occasioned in the South, and that he fully and exactly discriminated the wide difference, both in reason and policy, between the mode of proceeding, in reference to the disorderly and criminal acts of individuals, which disturb the security of a State, and those civil dissensions and commotions which arise from the agitation of great questions, which involved the social and political constitution of a great empire, composed of distinct, and, in some respects, independent communities. I believe that this scheme of pacification would have gone far to the mitigation of the evils that have befallen the country as the circumstances allowed of. My direct intercourse with President Lincoln terminated with my visit to him on the Malvern. I never spoke or wrote to him afterward.

The following day (6th April) General Weitzel sent for me to read the letter of President Lincoln upon the subject of calling together the Virginia Legislature. Mr. Lincoln, in the course of his conversation, had expressed his object in desiring them to meet to vote: He desired that that very Legislature should recognize the national authority. "It was in the situation of a tenant between two contesting landlords," he said; "the tenant should attain to him who had shown the better title."

I perceived that many questions that I supposed would arise prejudicially to the common weal and to a speedy and effectual pacification of the country would be removed by the course suggested. In my judgment then, and now, this course was a judicious one. I recommended to General Weitzel that the same facilities be granted in North Carolina to the Assembly of the Legislature there.

The Legislature of North Carolina was prepared to act upon propositions of peace. * * General Weitzel invited from me a letter on this subject. This letter was prepared, and in it I referred to the military condition of the country. I admitted that the great natural and artificial channels of communication and the avenues and emporiums of commerce were within the control of the United States, but I affirmed that the spirit of the South was not broken and that a prolonged and embarrassing war might possibly still be continued. That it was desirable to prevent this, and the province of statesmanship to avoid it. My counsel was to facilitate the meetings of the State Legislatures, and to bring the mind of the people to consider of peace.

The impediments to a settlement were the continuance of hostilities and the fact that the agencies of the Confederate States were indisposed to negotiations. Hence was the necessity to call upon the State Legislatures and to suspend hostilities. This letter was written in advance of the surrender of the army of General Lee, with the sincere purpose of stopping the war. I had a strong impression that the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg would lead to the disbanding of that army without any effort on the part of its adversary.

There is no sentence in that letter such as your correspondent quotes. There was no spirit such as he represents to dictate it. This letter was probably sent to President Lincoln, but it was not prepared for nor addressed to him.

I have troubled you with this account, but not for the purpose of publication. It is no pleasure to me to find my name in a newspaper, or any other conspicuous place; but I have deemed it proper to deny the accuracy of your correspondent's history in a Richmond paper and I think it to be due to you to explain the signification of my denial. I do not want this letter published; but I earnestly entreat of you not to cease your efforts to promote a broad, comprehensive, magnanimous policy in the reconstruction of the Union.

The overturn of the political doctrines and social system of the Southern States is a mighty revolution in those States. I suppose that no man expected this without a war. The war has comprehended whatever of resource of men or money that those States had. They have failed from a total exhaustion of these. The success of the United States creates a new order of things in this country. Northern principles, opinions, habits of political and social action are now predominant, and must continue to be so. A wise and moderate statesman would be content with this triumph. I have many misgivings as to the success of the experiment that is now to be made. I was as thoroughly adverse to the project of disunion as any man could be. My opinions as to the measures and men that have fostered it have undergone no change; nor have I at any time pretended that they had. But I do not very well see how the new order is to be established so as to secure the good of the whole.

Excuse me for this long letter. It is the first I have addressed to you, and probably will be the last with which I shall have occasion to trouble you. Very respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Terrible Scenes—Cemeteries Inundated, Graves Torn Open, and Dead Bodies and Coffins Swept Away.

[From the London Daily News, July 15.]

Accounts reach us from various parts of Lancashire and Cheshire of the serious effects of the storms of the last few days. Our Manchester correspondent, writing last evening, says: Yesterday the heavy falls of rain in this neighborhood, which had continued with but slight intermission for several days and nights past, suddenly ceased about 3 p. m., and the weather continued fine until about 9 o'clock this morning. The rain during Thursday and Friday was accompanied with thunder and lightning, and at intervals the downpour was such as is seldom exceeded during the most terrific storms. Yet no great alarm or uneasiness was felt in Manchester because the volume of water in our principal river, the Irwell, had not very largely increased. After the cessation of the rainfall yesterday, however, there was a very perceptible increase of the stream in all the rivers, and this rise of the waters continued to increase till a late hour in the evening. The rivers Irwell and Irk, however, have not overflowed their banks so as to do much serious damage. With the Medlock and Mersey, however, the case was far different. Both these rivers seriously overflowed their banks, and the escaping floods from them have done immense damage. The river Medlock had begun to rise rapidly at 1 o'clock on Saturday, and soon afterward evidences of the ravages it was committing along its banks presented themselves in the shape of household furniture, planks, and various other kinds of property, which floated down the stream. Soon after 3 o'clock the flood made a clean breach over the stone bridge in London road, Manchester, and subsequently several streets were overflowed, in some places to a depth of many feet, and in some of the buildings, which are dwelling houses, the inmates were driven up stairs to escape the water, and made prisoners for many hours in the upper stories. A very ghastly aspect was given to affairs during the afternoon by the appearance in the stream of a considerable number of dead bodies, some of them in coffins and some of them without, which had been washed away from the Roman Catholic portion of the cemetery near to the Philips Park. The flood had swept over a portion of this burial-ground several miles higher up the river, and committed great devastation, washing away headstones and other memorials from the graves. In some cases the soil had simply been washed from the graves; in others, the lids of coffins had been removed, exposing the faces of the dead; and in others, as already mentioned, the coffins and the bodies they contained were entirely washed away. The police succeeded, with the aid of grappling irons and by other means, in recovering a number of the bodies floating down the river, and such of them as were without coffins were removed to the police station in shells. As many as nine of these bodies are lying at Fairfield Street Station, and three others at the Chorlton Town Hall. The flood, in its course through Ancoat's vale, washed away three cottage houses. The flood found its way into a large dye works, in Embden vale, and into the extensive machine shop of Messrs. Wren & Hopkinson, which was flooded to the height of two stories. The damage will be very considerable. A great quantity of calicoes and fustian goods were swept out of the dye-house into the bed of the river, and remained there, forming a great pile, and very serious obstruction to the water-course. Great excitement was naturally created in the portions of the city thus flooded. During the early part of yesterday afternoon, the Gorton reservoir, near Manchester, belonging to the Manchester Corporation, burst, and an immense volume of water flowed upon the Sheffield Railway, very seriously impeding the traffic for a time, besides doing great damage. A large quantity of water escaping from this reservoir swept over the populous village of Fallowfield, flooding the turnpike road to the depth of several feet, and filling and damaging the cottages of the poor, besides doing much other damage. The river Mersey, which passes through Stockport, and comes within a few miles of Manchester, burst its banks during the afternoon at a point near to Didsbury Church, and has placed a large tract of country on the Lancashire side of the stream under water. There is an artificial embankment for some miles along this side of the river. At Didsbury in some places it is fifteen to twenty feet high, and of considerable breadth and strength, and during the afternoon the water began to wash over the top, and soon made for itself a new channel, which every moment increased in depth and breadth till the whole valley formed an immense lake, in some places as much as six to eight feet deep, and covering, besides meadows and pasture lands, filled with grain, potatoes, and other growing crops. The damage done by the flood here and for many miles down the vale of the Mersey will be very great.

—Some one has written to the University Monthly to inquire if any changes in the weather are attributable to the influence of the moon. The editor referred the communication to Commodore Maury. His answer will disappoint a great many weather-wise folks. The changes of the moon have no effect upon the weather. The moon changes, says Commodore Maury, every 7½ days, consequently every change in the weather must take place within the period of 3½ days, either before or after a moon changes. Hence the popular fallacies about her changes and the weather, for every weather change must be within 3½ days before or after a moon change, and her worshipers give her all the credit for it. The moon governs the tides, but not the atmosphere. The most faithful observers have failed to detect any tide in the latter, or any variableness under the moon's influence. So this vexed question may be considered as set at rest, and we can defy the weather prophets.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

An Adams Express Money-Clerk Absconds with $9,000—He is Arrested.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 1.

There are a few of our citizens who do not know, or know of Mr. H. K. Whittlesey, the obliging money-clerk of the Adams Express Company; and those who know him, without being intimate, thought favorably of him. But very few, indeed, knew that there was a mistress up town as well as a wife and child in Newport to draw upon his liberal salary, and, therefore, what little style he put on was thought little of. It will be heard with pain, therefore, that he had been trying the old experiment, and that the usual fatal result has followed.

On Saturday night a week ago Mr. Whittlesey closed his accounts as usual, went home, and told his wife that he was going to Louisville. On Monday morning, as he did not appear at the office at the usual hour, Superintendent Lew Weir sent to his home, thinking that he was probably ill. His wife sent back the Louisville story, and the Superintendent telegraphed thither at once. Whittlesey was not there. His accounts were not examined. They appeared to be all right, but Mr. Weir remembered that the young man, having the confidence of the officers, was in a position to receipt for money-packages, and not turn them over to their owners. This was found to be the case, and $9,000 in cash were, upon further investigation, found to be gone. A full description of the absconder was at once telegraphed to the Company's agents and detectives; and the outcome was awaited with confidence, for Whittlesey was especially marked, having lost the little finger of his left hand. Yesterday morning a "shadow" got upon a Western-bound train at Meadville, Pennsylvania. It walked to the side of a young man and engaged in conversation with him. The traveller kept his left hand covered with his right. By a skillful maneuver the "shadow" caused the exposure of the left hand, and at a glance took in the fact that the little finger was missing. After that the restless eye of the follower never left his victim, and yesterday morning they stepped together from the cars on the Cincinnati platform, when an ex-Cincinnati detective took Whittlesey into custody and had him locked up in Hammond Street Station-house, where, on search, a New York bank certificate for $6,250 was found upon his person.

Following the discovery of her husband's absence, Mrs. Whittlesey found an envelope upon her mantel-piece containing a note with a last farewell and $1,000 in currency. The note confessed that he was about to abandon his home and fly to "a land where war and tumult are uppermost," by which it is supposed he meant Mexico or Spain.

The Company also recovered $1,000 from a well-known woman "up town," and are therefore really not more than $1,000 out by the transaction. They account for the return movement of their late employe on the theory that he was "doubling up his trail," and seeing that the Meadville detective had "spotted" him, he kept on to Cincinnati to make the best of a bad job.

The prisoner's story is the old, old one of desperation, caused, first by an attempt to "live like a gentleman," on a limited salary, and then the worse attempt of sustaining both wife and mistress. In a moment of despair he took the fatal step. Reaching New Jersey, he began to realize the error he had made, and started home to make a clean breast of it and take the consequence. This is the way he accounts for the backward move.

FRONTIER LIFE IN TEXAS.

The Cattle Business.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 1.

The return of Sam Stanton, a character well known on the frontiers, has been noted. Sam was the agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Road last year, in erecting cattle yards in the Indian Territory, and handling and superintending the shipping of the large herds from Texas which were transported over that line. Sam has since turned cattle trader and is doing business on his own hook. Boldness, enterprise, daring and intrepidity of character is required in this business, and Mr. Stanton possesses these qualities in a remarkable degree, together with an exuberant fund of humor; but when it comes to the scratch he can parry a tomahawk with a Comanche brave, or indulge in a cool exchange of bullets with the most daring bravado of the plains. He is in his element amid scenes of daring. Mr. Stanton has just returned from the extreme western borders of Texas, where he has invested in a herd of cattle, and purchased an outfit and employed men to drive them to New Mexico. His stock are now ranging in Hamilton, Comanche, Brown and Lampasas Counties, on the borders of the Colorado river. There are a few settlements scattered about on the borders of the streams, but the herders generally camp out, and are obliged to be armed at all times to guard against Indian attacks. The Indians come there "in the light of every moon" after horses. In the full moon of June last they stole thirty head at Hamilton, near Stanton's ranche. It was rumored that nine cow-hunters had been murdered and scalped by the savages while asleep in their camp in Pallopinto County. This happened a few weeks ago. The "cow-hunters" are so called because they raise the cattle and brand them. They go in gangs to brand cattle, and the custom is to brand all they catch, their neighbors' as well as their own, as a matter of accommodation.

These hardy men travel with their guns on their saddles all day, and keep them on their pillows by night, to be ready for an Indian surprise. Bloody tragedies occasionally occur, in which the white men instead of the Indian act out the savage. Last June, near Hamilton, in Leon County, four men were killed in a quarrel over the branding of a calf; three were shot dead and the fourth lived three days. Two were brothers, and two brothers-in-law. Indians seldom engage in a fight during the night. They prefer a surprise about the break of day. They steal during the night. The Indians that are about there are stragglers from the reservation at Fort Sill—principally Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches. Mr. Chism, one of the largest cattle dealers in that region, started with 4,000 head of stock for Fort Sumner, on the Pecos, in New Mexico. He had a force of 25 drivers, 25 extra armed men, and 25 soldiers detailed at Ft. Concho, making in all 75 men. Even with this force he was followed four days by the Indians, but the latter failed in their purposes and fell back to try their luck on the next herd. They attacked a drove a day or two behind Chism and carried off 1,200 cattle and all the horses except two. After leaving the Concho, the cattle trail for New Mexico crosses the "Staked Plains," a barren, sandy desert without grass or water, for 75 miles. A Mr. Campbell last year lost 1,500 head in crossing this desert, simply by not knowing how to "handle" his cattle. He had between 2,000 and 3,000 head. The big cattle push ahead on the march across the plains, while the smaller ones, travelling slower, linger behind. The big cattle instead of being allowed to follow their instincts and get to water, were held back to wait for the smaller ones, and by "milling" around in a circle, made twice the distance, and all perished before getting to water. Mr. Stanton thinks the cattle supply will greatly diminish, and in a few years will nearly stop. Instead of driving to Eastern markets, many prefer to drive to New Mexico and Utah. It costs nothing to keep them on that route, while the dealer gets the appreciation in the growth. More rain has fallen in Western Texas this season than before in twenty years.

A PAINFUL STORY FOR AMERICAN EARS.

A Silver-Miner's Adventures in Mexico—Flagrant Outrages by the Insurgents—No Redress at Washington—Effect of Juarez's Death.

From the New York Tribune.

A gentleman who was connected for many years with railroads in the United States, and who emigrated to Mexico about twelve years ago, for the purpose of superintending an important silver-mining enterprise, has recently returned to this city on a brief visit, and gives an account of the outrages practiced on American citizens, and of the failure of the United States authorities to protect them. The mine in question is situated in the interior of Chihuahua, and for six years after it fell into the hands of American capitalists it was a source of constant expense. While the Americans were spending money in trying to make the mine productive, the Mexicans did not interfere, but the moment returns were made for the outlay, the avarice of the natives was excited, and they began to devise schemes for obtaining possession. They impeded the operations of those who controlled the mine, and annoyed them in petty ways. Finally some of the bolder schemers began suits for the purpose of dispossessing the Americans, but did not succeed in their undertakings.

The country was in a state of anarchy, and whenever there was an uprising by insurgents and robbers, pronunciamentos were sent to the Superintendent of the mine demanding contributions, or "loans," as the patriots emphatically termed them. About $30,000 was paid, and the demands became so onerous that the resources of the mine were greatly taxed. Finally a demand for a "loan" of $50,000 was made by the adherents of General Porfirio Diaz, who was opposing the late President Juarez. This demand was so onerous that the Superintendent refused to pay any attention to it. The Mexicans forced their way into his house, and although he was very sick he was arrested, taken to the headquarters, and confined in a filthy room. He was tried by court-martial on a charge of sending for troops to operate against the insurgents. They threatened to carry him off into the interior of the country, when he told them that they might as well kill him at once, as he could not survive the journey. All the poor people in the vicinity of the mine, who had learned to regard him as a friend, asked the insurgents to release him, and sent with their petition all the money which they could raise. This with a contribution from himself, eventually procured his release.

In the meantime a small sailing vessel which had been used in the service of the mine was confiscated, and the Captain imprisoned for two months, on the ground that he was a smuggler. After $3,000 had been expended, the innocent seaman was found, and upon application to the District Court for his release and that of the vessel, the Judge said, "Give me $500 and I will do as you require." The Superintendent was obliged to comply with the Judge's demand.

The Superintendent believes that, owing to the death of Juarez, the annoyances to Americans in Mexico will be increased. The natives despise Americans, and this feeling of contempt has been fostered by foreigners, and, according to the Superintendent's statement, deepened by the criminal negligence of the present Administration in failing to protect citizens of the United States. Americans are despoiled of their property, and Englishmen are unmolested. American Consuls have ceased to transmit complaints, as the State Department pays no attention to them. In the present instance the Consul at one of the leading Mexican ports transmitted to Washington the details of these outrages, but no attention has been paid to the complaint, nor was the official letter answered.

The Cost of Yachts.

It is estimated by yachtsmen of prominence and experience that the pleasure-yachts of the New York Club alone must have cost nearly $2,000,000, while the fleets of the whole country cost about $5,000,000. The yachts of the Brooklyn Club cost $350,000; Atlantic, $400,000; and all others in New York bay about $300,000. The Eastern Club of Boston harbor is very wealthy, owning yachts valued at $400,000. The best class of these vessels cannot be built and equipped for less than $150 a ton, or about $5,000 for a sloop of 35 tons, the smallest craft which can be constructed with due regard to comfort and convenience in a cruise. Yacht-builders declare that a roomy cabin, large enough to accommodate the average grown person, cannot be attained in vessels of smaller tonnage. A crew of five men is necessary to man such a yacht, and these cost, during the summer cruise of four months, at least $150 a month. It is necessary to employ one of the crew as steward during the whole year, in order that the yacht may be taken care of. The expenses for food are to be added to all this, so that the amusement is dearly bought. But as the yacht at the same original outlay will accommodate say from seven to ten guests, the cost does not compare unfavorably with expenses at a crowded hotel at the springs or sea-side, and the accommodations of the yacht are immeasurably superior to those of the hotel in the season.

These figures give only an indistinct idea of the cost of larger yachts. The famous Henrietta was sold, after her triumph in 1866, when quite an old vessel, having seen rough service in the civil war, for $15,000. Her former owner, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., immediately bought the Fleetwing, one of the vessels which he had beaten in the famous dead of winter ocean race, for $65,000, and rechristened her the Dauntless. It was this magnificent vessel which was beaten in the ocean race of 1870 by the English-built Cambria, which was sold the same year for $30,000. The Resolute of Mr. A. S. Hatch, the smallest and one of the most elegant of the schooner-yachts of the New York Club, being 110 tons burden, cost $30,000—but she was built in war times. The largest schooner-yacht in the country, the Sappho of Mr. Douglass, cost much less than this, proportionately. Yachts built in the excellent staunch style of these endure for many years. They may grow out of fashion, or may be excelled by new models, for the art of yacht building improves with each year, but they never rot if cared for. The English yacht Pearl, built in 1818 by the Marquis of Anglesea, has outlived her famous master and all his family except one son, Lord Alfred Paget. This young nobleman, inheriting the taste of his father (who, in spite of his great qualities as a cavalryman, was, to use his own expression, "the most thorough-bred yachtsman in England"), has lately abandoned his old love for a new steam yacht, and the Pearl lies rotting in ordinary. There are several very old yachts in the American fleet, the America itself having now attained a generation of years without losing any part of the vigor of youth.—W. F. G. Shanks, in Scribner's for August.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Soft Shell Crabs, Clams and Woodcock are among the luxuries at Burke's European Hotel.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so long-post and well-found ed a reputation as BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The latest triumph of chemical science is the production of Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. An elegant aperient. F. A. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCES. No. 1. House nearly new; frame; brick foundation; lot of two acres. No. 2. House new; frame; brick cellar under entire house; modern improvements; lot, one acre; handsomely improved, gravel walk, etc. No. 3. House nearly new; frame and brick; well finished; modern improvements. Lot 5½ acres; handsomely improved. Vacant lots from $500 to $1,000 per acre. Call and see views of scenery and residences. E. N. CALFIELD, 180 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE lots 50 feet front on wide avenues and 150 feet deep to 20 feet alleys for $400, $750, and $1,000 each. Terms one-fifth down and balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at 6 per cent interest. These lots are covered with fine, large shade trees; have good sidewalks; are surrounded by good improvements, and are pleasant for homes and profitable as an investment. JOHN CULVER, 61 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT NORWOOD Park, or unimproved lots offered at a bargain for a few days. H. WHIPPLE, 79 Canal st, Room 8.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV—80X160 FEET FRONT on Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-boulevard near Seventy-second at and Cornell or Grand junction. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—24 ACRES CORNER of Halsted and Addison-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 204 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS, 8 PER cent interest 500 lots at South Englewood. $218. SON & NEWMAN. Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN OAK Park, within five minutes' walk of depot. House is new; contains seven rooms, pantry, and closets. Ready for occupancy September 1. Price, $2,800. Terms easy. Address E. C. ARNOLD, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT AT Oak Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on the C. & N. W. Railway. House contains 7 rooms, 3 closets and pantry, with cistern and well all complete; price low. Terms very easy. Apply to H. SCHROEDER, 140 North Union-st., in the basement, or at Oak Park.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—20 acres on Halsted and Ninety-fifth-sts., convenient to three railroad stations; rare chance for an investment. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast cor. of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, West Evanston, Lake Grove, and Glencoe, lots at wholesale price; lower than any other party can afford to sell them at. I can sell a lot from $250 up to $3,000, and a house and lot from $1,800 to $6,000, on any terms to suit. Monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st., or at Evanston.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—I have fine prairie lots at Washington Heights which I will sell at $3 and $3.50 per front foot. Two blocks from a depot. Streets well graded. Terms ½ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. ASA W. CLARKE, with Clarke, Layton & Co, 270 State st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MOUND AND FIFTY-first-sts., and on Egan and Wentworth avs., from $400 to $500 each. JOHN F. STARR, Room 3, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10, 20, 30 OR 40 ACRES FRONTING Douglas Park, on Twelfth-st. 10 acres in Wright and Webster-sts., sub section 17; 40 acres near Central Park; 20 acres east of Central Park; 10 acres in Section 35 T 39. Number of choice lots around and fronting Central and Douglas Parks. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING SUBURBAN HOME cottage, with two acres of land, for $1,200; only $200 cash; at Highwoods the first station this side of Lake Forest. Three trains per day each way—at low rate. SAYLES & WALKER, 67 Central Union Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—RICHARD P. Barker, being in feeble health offers for sale his country residence known as "Oak Grove," adjoining the city of Niles, Mich. It contains sixty acres of land, thirty acres of excellent improved farming land and thirty acres a grove of oak and other native forest trees rolling, uneven, but exceedingly romantic and picturesque, and Brandywine Creek, an available and unfailing stream of spring water flowing as near as possible through the centre.

On the west of said grove and creek is the St. Joseph River. Said streams are full of fish and always will be, which can be caught for the easy work of doing so on the banks of the river and adjacent streams, or on the river with fishing craft and row-boats. The fish comprise many varieties: Black and Rock Bass, Pickerel, Sunfish, Yellow and Silver Catfish, Sturgeon, Black and Lake-suckers, Bullheads, Wall-eyed Pike and Perch. Apple and other bearing fruit trees are on the premises. The grove is susceptible at a moderate expense of being converted into a winding carriage drive of several miles in length without injury to the trees.

The grounds, the grove and carriage drive, with the river, the creek, and the buildings, render the place one of the most desirable and beautiful real estates in the Northwest or in any section of the country. In front of the house is a large oak grove.

The place is in a good state of repair.

The house is large and very roomy, and there are a handsome marble mantel pieces.

The buildings including the house, are convenient and in good repair. The property is in the market and for sale; would be exchanged for productive real estate.

Apply to R. P. BARKER, on the premises, or R. P. PAINE, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO FIVE-ACRE LOTS, IMPROVED, near station at Danby, on the Galena Railroad 35 minutes' ride from Chicago. This property is offered at a bargain, and is well located for either residence or gardening. A neat house and good spring of water on the premises. Also about 200 fruit trees. W. F. BRESSLER, 136 Madison-st., southwest corner of Clark-st. first floor.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IMPROVED, TWO MILES from LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Would trade for Chicago property. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 86 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE AT A VERY LOW price, one of the most complete flouring mills in Peoria, Ill. For particulars, address JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court, Chicago.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD ADJOINING farms, 60 miles west of Chicago, will be sold together and on good terms, as the owner is about to leave the country. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ON CLARK-ST., JUST south of Polk, well fixed; $50 per foot with brick dwellings. Also on Sedgwick between Polk and Taylor, on Clark-st, with two story frame store, renting at $1,800. Price $[illegible], 1-3 cash. Large fine frame house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. 6 7-10 acres on Ashland-av and Seventy-third st, very reasonable. JAMES V. A. BUTLER, 19 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY—Southwest corner Harrison-st, 77x175 feet. Southwest corner Madison-st, 40x130 feet. Adjoining Tremont House, 48x118 feet. There is no property safer to buy than the above. As soon as the "business" of a "lease" are removed (which are now occupying the Lake Park with all the slightest legal authority) and the great Union Depot is commenced (which soon will be) Michigan-av property will be a business street, and will rapidly advance towards real estate values. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—99 YEARS, WITHout revaluation. State st, 28x44, near Randolph-st. Wabash-av, 40x170 north of Eldridge court. Michigan-av, 21x110 adjoining Tremont House. All of the above in corners in certain portions of purchase at fixed prices, thus rendering them as perfect and desirable as leases can possibly be made. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK and LaSalle sts, 40x180 feet to Couch place; title perfect; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 415 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 6 new houses and 100 lots fronting Western av, Polk, Taylor and Campbell avs. Water all complete. 100 feet front on VanBuren, corner of Sherman-st. 100 feet front on corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. 65 feet front on Polk, east of Halsted-st. Inquire on premises or at 135 South Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NO. 137 and 139 LaSalle-st., Scoones Block. 100 feet east front on Forrest-av., 60 feet north of Thirty-third st with a fine two story frame house, at a great bargain for cash. 34 acres running through from Monroe-st. to Jackson, two Blocks west of California-st. 7 34-100 acres fronting on Madison-st., running through to Barry Point road, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE ON FAVORABLE terms, 2 fine residences on Warren av. 1 store and ground lease on State-st. 2 lots, shops and machinery in Watertown, Wis. 1 3-story brick store in Watertown, Wis. 180 acres of good farming land in Wayne Co., Ill. 110 splendid building lots in suburban village of [illegible]. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 181 East Madison st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—FOR A WEEK—A LINCOLN PARK lot with $1,350 mortgage; sales very cheap for cash, or exchange for a piano, horses, mules or cattle, threshing machine or other farming tools. Call at 120 West Madison st, Room 3, A. SAHLSTROM.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A STORY AND A HALF basement cottage, containing 7 rooms. Apply on premises 5 Ashley-st, or 748 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FOR 5 DAYS—WE HAVE IN OUR hands a very fine lot on Monroe-st, between LaSalle and Wells-sts, 48x194½; will take in part payment a good city residence. SUMNER & RICHARDS National Real Estate Bureau, Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$2,800, $500 CASH, HOUSE, BARN and lot on South Side. Must be sold. W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET ON WABASH AND Michigan-avs., near Fifty-fifth-st, at a great bargain, if sold in 5 days. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest cor. State and Harrison sts.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS FRONTING ON HUMboldt Boulevard, only $25 per front foot; one lot back from Boulevard, only $12 per foot. This is only half price for these lots. It will pay you to see them if you wish to buy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL AND EXCEEDINGLY pleasant house and lot on West Jackson-st, near Sangamon-st; easy terms. Address B 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LEAVITT, OAKLEY, Davis, and Shober-sts., only $600. The best bargain in the city. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE BASEMENT COTTAGE, containing nine rooms, and 25 foot lot, near Union Park. A very desirable place, on easy terms. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 10-ROOM GOTHIC COTTAGE, on North-av., near Wicker Park, on very favorable terms and low price. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—404 MICHIGAN-AV. 4-STORY marble front house, first class in every respect, lot 25x133, with brick barn, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF CHICAgo-av, on 15 years' leased lot, two-story frame dwelling, 20x40, first floor not completed, and can be easily arranged for any kind of business. Also two-story barn with room for six horses. Address O 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A COTTAGE of 7 rooms, large pantry, and two closets with large barn, and five years' lease of lot. Apply at 145 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—250 FEET EAST FRONT, ON MICHigan-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts. Will sell all or part. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$30—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—House and lot, 441 Second-st. J. B. McKOWN, Evening Post job rooms.

FOR SALE—$9,000 BARGAIN! IN A FINE 3-story brick house and lot on corner Thirty-second st; east front; one adjoining only $6,000. Now is the time to buy a house as there are no nice dwellings being built for sale. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON NORTH SIDE, out of fire limits, on monthly payments; good chance. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES ON FIFTY-THIRD ST., southwest of stock yards at $1,300 per acre, worth $1,800; abstract ready. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50X150 FEET, southwest corner of Michigan-av and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS.—3 lots, corner of Hubbard and Diller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—1½ ACRES ON STATE-st. near Fifty-second. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—5 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—3 LOTS, EACH 50 feet front on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50X172 FEET EAST front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—LOT 80X150 FEET ON Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison, suitable for manufacturing purposes. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-ST.—92X100 FEET ON Michigan-st., near Kingsbury; terms of payment easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—40 FEET ON SOUTH Clark-st., near Jackson-st., near Pacific Hotel and Government buildings. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV.—FIVE ACRES ON Drexel-av., corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—TWO BRICK houses of 11 rooms each, and lots on Johnson-place and Vincennes-av., $5,400 and $6,000, only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ACRES IN S. E. ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14. GEORGE H. ROZET, 434 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100,000. GENTLEMEN AND I shall close this sale soon, Block 7, Section 33, Town 38, Range 14 East, 20 acres, located on Thirty-first st., south Chicago; will make 260 lots, soon worth $1,000 each; can't wait; title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO OCTAGON MARble-front residences, Nos. 52 and 54 Throop-st., fronting on Jefferson Park; 3 stories and basement; has all modern improvements; the finest location in the city. Terms easy. Inquire at 77 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—40X100 TO 20 FOOT ALley, Ellis-av., 200 feet north of Egan-av. Thirty-sixth st., very near steam and horse cars; fine building lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Lake-st., containing three lots with stores and dwellings. Want an offer as the owner wishes to leave town. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MORE OF THOSE new cottages at Oakland (thirty-ninth st.) left, gas, marble mantels, and very near horse and steam cars, cheap at $3,600; $500 cash and balance $500 a year. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GRACELAND ROAD—10 ACRES on Graceland Road, near Davis-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CRUPPEN-ST.—LOT 25 BY 100 feet on Cruppen-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Price $1,500. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MAY-ST.—TWO-STORY frame brick basement house, 12 rooms, and 25 feet front, No. 43 South May-st, near Washington. Early possession given. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN AV—3 ACRES ON EGAN av. near Cotton Manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHOICE BARgains in real estate—improved and by the acre. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A FEW ACRES OF LAND close to a new opened railroad station, or a large lot in a new rising village, suitable for a store building; or would buy store with dwelling attached, in a good location. Address, stating particulars, to L. E. MILLER, Minooka, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 SOUTH Desplaines-st. and 457 Milwaukee-av.—Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 334 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FRANNERY, City Agents, main office, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 168 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoating and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CELEbrated New England Yeast Cakes, to whom a large commission will be paid. Apply at the office, No. 40 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM OCT. 1, A large house in the pleasantest and healthiest part of Hyde Park, completely furnished, gas and water throughout, stable, garden, and large grounds. The city affords the best of school, college and advantages. Address JOHN JAY LUBBOCK, Room 16, No. 7 Murray-st, New York, or apply to A. B. Meeker, 263 Michigan-av, Chicago.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD, A DESIRABLE residence containing 9 rooms, &c., with furniture for sale, or would rent furnished to a good tenant. Apply on the premises on Forbes and Sixty-third st. Forbes' corner.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE OF 12 rooms and lot with barn, No. 873 Prairie-av, near Twenty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on the West side; splendid location; suitable for gentlemen's residence or private boarding house. Will sell carpets, &c. for sale; will board with renter if desired. Address A 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements. Hot and with boarders; first class neighborhood. Rent $100 a month. Possession at once. Address A. D., 480 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 44 THIRTIETH ST. 7 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND ROOMS, Wentworth-av; and at Highland Park, fine country seat. S. MEARS, 350 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS; THE FURniture for sale at a bargain; house now filled with first-class boarders. Inquire of JACKSON, 349 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 12 ROOMS, GAS AND water. Furniture for sale if wanted. Inquire at 90 West Jackson or 129 West Madison st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—D. COLE & SON, 188 WEST Madison st. have several good houses to rent for from $25 to $150 per month; also rooms in suites for small families. A good furnished office, 215 Madison, for a physician; also several furnished sleeping rooms at the same number. Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SINGLE BED, 30 CENTS PER night, at the old California House, 53 South Canal st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—10 ROOMS IN A GOOD location, for a doctor's office and dwelling, or for dwelling only. Address L 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICE FRONT ROOM, 158 West Lake-st. Apply at Central European House, 48 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 34 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS, near Madison and Halsted sts, to gentlemen. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—20 CALUMET-AV., SECOND STORY, six pleasant rooms; will rent to a small family. Apply on the premises from 8 to 9 a. m. and from 5 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL cool and pleasant, three of which almost pays more than the rent; furniture for sale. 190 West Madison st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A BLOCK OF NEW STORES, northeast corner Madison and Green; will be finished in 30 days. 3 splendid stores southeast corner Peoria and Madison, opposite Hamlin & Hale's large retail dry goods store. 2 good brick stores 22x80, Nos. 263 and 265 Madison. A splendid marble front building, second door west of Morgan, on Madison. A new store and rooms above, 363 West Madison. A large store, 615 Madison. A fine store and basement 78 South Halsted. By D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES OPPOSITE Sherman House, $20. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 40X80. L. N. SCOTT, 224 West Randolph st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements in new marble front buildings on State st, near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State st, Room 5.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE, IN ONE OF THE BEST locations in the city, for dentist or physician. Call at 485 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE NOS 21 AND 23 River-st. Apply to WM. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER AT MODERATE rent, and wood working machinery for sale attached; rare opportunity. Apply to A. KIDDER, 48 South Desplaines st.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE SHERMAN HOUSE, front rooms, for merchant tailor business. Hurry up, you may loose them. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, with use of elevator of No. 88 East Jackson st; the above will be rented separate or in one, and for manufacturing purposes if desired. Inquire of WM. M. [illegible] 27 East Quinn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF about five rooms, within 20 minutes' walk of the board of trade, for gentleman and wife. No children. Address S 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS tenant, a small cottage, or 5 rooms, in a good neighborhood South or West Side. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address L. S. C., Third National Bank, 376 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house, with modern conveniences, by small family; must be located east of Wabash, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth sts. Michigan-av. preferred. Address, stating location and terms, 1028 Indiana-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW MORE CAN find good homes and board at $5; day board, $4; best accommodations at $5.50.

76 WEST MONROE ST.—BOARD AND LODGings, $5 per week, good table, and home comforts.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST. CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first class table; private family.

457 WEST JACKSON ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms with good board; one block from street cars and park.

661 WEST MONROE ST.—A GOOD ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first class board; terms reasonable. References required.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST class board at from $5 to $9 per week. Transient $2. Day board, $5.

South Side.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gents will find pleasant rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO LARGE furnished room to rent, with board, at very moderate rates.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GOOD SIZED THIRD story front room, with board suitable for two gentlemen, on mod rate terms.

435 MICHIGAN-AV. NEXT DOOR TO the Grand Central—4 gentlemen can be accommodated with first class board and lodging.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room; also one single room, with board, where there are but few boarders.

751 WABASH-AV. — TWO HANDSOMELY furnished front suites for gentlemen and wives with first-class table; day boarders accommodated.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private family; first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ABOUT 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, FOR A gentleman, wife, and little girl, 5 years old; board and unfurnished room, except carpet, with smaller room or alcove adjoining, and not more than one flight of stairs above dining room; location on West side, and price must be moderate; a permanent home desired. J. C. WALTERS, Care Box 157 City P. O.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A quiet Christian family, where there will be no other boarders, and the comforts and privacy of a home can be found; piano in house preferred. Best of references given. Address, stating terms, and location, U 68, Tribune office.

BOARD — FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board for self, wife and daughter; two rooms, one room may be small; location West or South Side. Answer, with terms, K 72, this office.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN A BOARDING HOUSE or with a private family, in a good neighborhood and not far from business centres. Address H 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN private family, where there are no other boarders, rooms furnished or unfurnished, on south side, east of State-st. Address C 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, now or Sept 1, for six months or a year. Address, with terms, P 63, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE. PRIVATE family preferred. South Side. Please state price. Address A. J. W. P. O. Box 28.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR MILL IN good location. Address FLOUR MILL, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600 CASH CAPital, which will yield $10,000 profit in one year. Address G 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $10,000 to take half interest in business paying 100 per cent. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH, TO take a half interest in a well-established drug store. Address X 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A CASH business; will pay that amount per month. No bonus. 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-EST ABlished meat, fruit and vegetable market; capital not less than $200. Call on or address W. care Johnston, 945 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INterest in the new and splendid Turkish Baths in this city. This affords a rare opportunity for a young physician or business man, to establish himself in a safe and profitable business in Chicago. For particulars, call on or address T. B., 494 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $3,000 to go in a large profitable manufacturing business. Address C 33, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 59 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHITESBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES from 1½ horse power upward. Steam and power pumping machinery, boiler feeders, fire pumps, hose, etc. J. G. MERRIAM, Gen. Western Agent, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STORE FIXTURES, best for a grocery store, cheap. 311 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER, 137 TONS, CLASSED B 1. Carries 125,000 lumber. Terms easy. Address J. A. M., No. 30 North Canal.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF LOCKS, BUTTS, bronzed goods, and general hardware at low figures. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity; easy process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 132, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney. 464 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, ABOUT 16 or 17 years to work in a grocery store; must have knowledge of the business and come well recommended. Apply to JAMES T. BYRNE, 124 Archer-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper; middle aged man preferred. Address, stating full name and references. W. Carrier 8.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN PREferred, who has some experience in bookkeeping, and comes well recommended. Salary small, but situation permanent. Address L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCER—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man capable of taking charge of a store. Must give undoubted references. Address, with references, stating length of time in business, B 22, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen, one German and one Bohemian. L. KLEIN, 522 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, COMPETENT young man, good penman and quick at figures. Address Q 78, Tribune office, stating full name, age, residence, present occupation, and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper, collector, &c., with good references and acquainted in the city. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 241 South Water-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK. Apply at 123 South Halsted st.

Trades.

WANTED—TO LITHOGRAPHERS—A GOOD engraver and also a transferer will have situations by applying to F. RUNSON, 325 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY FURNITURE Carver to go to Decatur, Ill. Apply to ADAM, SLACHNER & LYON, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TINNER—A YOUNG MAN WHO has worked at the business. 86 Market st., basement.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, 5 GOOD LATHers, corner Burton and Rusk sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANDY MAker. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock at No. 7 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—6 CARPENTERS AT ORIENTAL Building LaSalle-st. Bring tools prepared to go to work. H. CLINE.

WANTED—TINNER—A MARRIED MAN TO take charge of a shop in the country; must be a good workman and understand his business. SEE BRINDE & BARKEY 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN A LIVERY STAble to work on the floor or drive a carriage. No. 12 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO work in CROSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Sale, and Boarding Stable, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company, at Ainsworth, on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office, 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1,400 GOOD MEN, FOR CHICAGO & Northwestern Railroad Company; wages $2.25; also, station men and tie-cutters; no expense whatever. Office No. 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABLE appearance with $100 can hear of a good chance by addressing Z 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MALE SCHOOL TEACHER IN District No. 6, 38, 14, Town of Lake. Apply by letter to JAMES TURNER, 536 Archer-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE WHO HAS had experience and can write a good hand; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Address in own hand writing, stating age and giving references. B 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SOLICIT for planing mill work, mouldings, brackets, etc. Address Q 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY LIVING WITH HIS PARents, who understands jewelry business. References required. M. BUMSEL, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT WOODS' HOTEL, 395 STATE-st., on or before Monday next, a good colored boy for waiter in dining room and office boy.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY POSITIVELY—300 railroad laborers for Lake Superior; wages $2.25, board $4 per week. Fare and board furnished to the work; plenty of station work from 25 to 30c per yard. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 50 SAWmill hands, wages from $26 to $35 per month and board; hurry up if you want a good job, and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st.

WANTED—250 RAILROAD LABORERS TO leave this day; free fare; wages, $2.00; board, $4.00; 20 for farms, &c. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT waiters (colored). Apply between 9 and 11 a. m. at Burke's European Hotel.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN THE commission business in this city, to solicit for a firm well known. Address W, care of P. O. Carrier No. 5, with full name, stating experience and acquaintance.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO GO TO DYER, Ind., to-day, to work in hay field. Apply at 140 West Madison-st.

WANTED—5 GOOD FARM HANDS, TO WHOM permanent employment will be given. A. N. HART, 388 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PROTESTANT MARRIED LABORing men in Highwood, beyond Evanston; steady work; lots sold on long time; lumber furnished to build every man a home. S. ASHLEY MEARS, 1340 Prairie-av, 11 a. m.

WANTED—200 TRACKLAYERS AND SPIKERS for North Pacific; wages, $2 per day; also, 50 sawmill hands to leave to-day, $30 to $35 per month and board; free fare; no fee; also, farm hands. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 GRAVEL TRAIN MEN. ALSO, 75 sawmill hands; highest wages paid; free fare. Apply at 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—20 SAW MILL HANDS, WAGES $26 to $35 per month and board; free fare, no office charges; also 25 men for Northwestern Railroad at $2.00 per day. Apply 9 o'clock this morning at 25 West Madison-st., and 23 West Randolph-st., up-stairs, SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; Swedish or German preferred. Apply at 863 West Adams st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHer, and ironer, and assist with general housework; Swedish or German. Apply at 479 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork (except washing) at 430 Mitchell st.; wages liberal; family small.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Best of city references required. 1117 Indiana-av., bet. Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth-sts.

WANTED—ONE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, and one nurse girl, at 41 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. Apply at once at 390 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL—A GIRL (NOT Irish) to do second work in a family of four; want one who can sew; good wages to one who gives satisfaction. Apply in the afternoon at No. 338 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork—German, Swede or Norwegian. 50 Thirty-first st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages and small family. 1294 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO WHOM I WILL pay $5 a week. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 12 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK IN A small family; where second girl is employed. South shore, near Douglas-place. Apply, with reference, at 13 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 14 NORTH GREEN-ST., A GOOD cook and a second girl; good wages to first class girls.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family, at 54 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and wait on table; good wages; reference required. 661 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, a girl for general housework; good wages will be paid; German or Swede preferred; no objection to not speaking English. Apply at No. 96 Vincennes av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of two persons; references required, and the best wages paid. Apply at No. 1420 Prairie av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR SMALL GIRLS TO SEW AND run sewing machines. Apply at 211 Michigan-av, south of Van Buren st. to-day.

WANTED—25 HANDS FOR NECKTIES; none but first class need apply. 776 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD appearance to travel with a first class variety company. Salary sure. Troupe to leave Oct. 1. Address M 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A CHILD nine weeks old. Apply to DR. VINCENT, Room 9, 114 West Madison-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m. and 2, and 5, and 7 and 8 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WET nurse for a [illegible]. Apply to DREW NELSON, Room No. 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington sts.

INSTRUCTION.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Painting. Next year begins Sept 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

MRS. H. SIMONS, 248 CALUMET-AV, FORMERly of New York, will open an English German and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children of the Hebrew faith, Sept. 11, 1872. For full information send for circular, call, or address as above.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful, and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEERing, surveying, and drawing, 237 West Madison-st. Winter course commences Oct 1; for circular, address A. VANDERNAILLEN, Principal.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at very highest rates, Chicago or Eastern companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 300 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 130 TWENTY-second-st. corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS AND Chicago real estate. Also on good collaterals. LEVI WING & CO., 358 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upward, on city real estate security. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; large sums at 8 per cent. R. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 161 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security. Apply to SALISBURY & HAMILTON, 127½ West Madison st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST price in cash for claims in nearly all bankrupt and insolvent insurance companies. J. H. DUNHAM, WOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN KAVANAGH, WHO EMigrated from Dublin about three years ago, would send his address to the Union Hotel, 100 West Water st, he would oblige his brother George.

PERSONAL—WILL MAGGIE, THE LAUNdress, who was before the fire on Marble-place, please send address to a friend. P. O. Box 377.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, FOR wholesale boots and shoes, groceries, or dry goods—would travel on sample—by a gentleman of experience and thorough acquaintance in Southern Illinois and Indiana. Best of references. Address W, 35 South Clinton st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY POSITION IN A wholesale boot and shoe house, by a young man who has had four years' experience as salesman and assistant bookkeeper. Address N 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man of perfectly moral habits and long experience, desires situation as clerk in any business; is a good penman and correct accountant. Undoubted references. Address N 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who speaks English and German, as porter or clerk in wholesale or retail grocery store; understands bookkeeping, and can give good recommendation. Address Y 75, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WELL ACquainted with both manufacturing and jobbing in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Best of references given in city. Address B 23, 789 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A retail boot and shoe store, by one thoroughly posted in city trade. Best of city references given. Address B 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener from Europe with the best references. Address 339 South Morgan st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced practical engineer, to run or erect engines or machinery. Has best of city references. Address, for one week, E 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST, as improver, at low wages; served 3 years. Address A 16, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER; UNderstands the care of horses and is steady. Call or address WM. FRANKLIN, 869 South State st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family. Best of city references. O 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE PRIVATE family carriage, by a very experienced hand (German). Strictly temperate. F. F. MUNGER, 267 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BUTler, office keeper, and messenger; a steady, active man, with the best of references. Apply to O 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, IN A private family. Apply at 159 Cottage Grove av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ON A FARM BY MAN and wife, accustomed to the business. Good reference required. Apply FARMER, at 70 Sherman-st, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, to do chores about the house and be generally useful, by a young German. Call at SCHMITT & BRO., 277 West Madison, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE lady as housekeeper for a gentleman of means, with a matrimonial view, if agreeable to both. Address MRS. A. L. RUTH, Box 133 Monroe, Mich.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FRUIT, POULTRY AND VEGETABLE MARket doing a first-class business, for sale. Inquire at 291 West Madison-st.

A WELL-ORGANIZED CITY DRUG STORE IN a good location, doing quite well, for sale the present owner being desirous of going in another business. A 21, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR anyone wishing to engage in the grocery business. Capital required, $150. Call and investigate. 714 Carroll, cor. Robey.

CROCKERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A RETAIL crockery and glassware business on South Halsted-st.; expenses low; an eligible opening. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE AT A VERY LOW price, one of the most complete flouring mills in Peoria, Ill. For particulars, address JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 294 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY STORE 818 LAKE ST., CORNER OF Hoyne, to rent, and stock for sale.

KEYSTONE MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNdry, 50 to 58 Price st, North Division, for sale. Buildings 100 feet front; 100 feet deep; three stories high capable of running from 200 to 250 hands, and in full operation, with orders on hand. This is capable of doing [illegible]. Terms; small payment down; balance on long time. Address as above.

MEAT MARKET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—well located and doing a good business. A bargain. Call or address JOHNSON, 945 West Lake-st.

PLANING-MILL FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE terms; or an interest to a man who thoroughly understands the business. K 63, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. Apply at No. 100 West Lake st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING FOR sale—Located on corner of Market and Fifth-sts., one of the best locations in the City of Fort Dodge, Iowa. For full particulars apply or address W. L. L. FREEMAN & CO., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

TO GROCERS—THE MANDARIN TEA AND spice warehouse, 33 and 35 West Randolph-st., for sale. The most central location in the city; horses, wagons and all complete for carrying on the trade. There is no limit to the business—for making money. Will bear the strictest investigation. The proprietor will remain with the purchaser thirty days if required. References—Knowles, Cloyes & Co, 29 and 31 River-st. and Z. M. Hall, 35 and 38 Randolph st.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber, and a splendid chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. BEFFLE, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

VINEGAR WORKS FOR SALE—ANY PERSON wishing to engage in the vinegar business can find a rare chance to purchase an old establishment, with a good trade, on very favorable terms. Address Box 314, Davenport, Iowa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION OF HORSES, WAGONS, CARriages, harness, every Tuesday and Saturday. Money advanced on horses left in my charge. Good stabling for horses. 21 State st.

FINE ASSORTMENT PHILADELPHIA CARriages and buggies just received at EDWARDS' salesrooms, 219 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving, fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions. Call and see specially light wagons at popular prices. We especially invite attention to light work of our own manufacture for pleasure and track use. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 235 and 237 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN ELEGANT rig, complete, or will be sold separately. Fine young horse perfectly sound and kind, good color, size and style, and speedy; first class top buggy and harness, in fine order. Owner going to leave the city. Address "H," 773 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW OPEN SQUARE-BOX BUsiness buggy, at No. 294 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DELIVERY AND business wagon, new, of the best material and workmanship, at MARTIN'S, corner Van Buren and Desplaines sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, jump seats, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and carriages of every description, at J. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 185 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE PHAETON, TOP and open buggy and democrat wagon. Also, two or three horses. 58 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE BOX, GOOD STYLE, second hand top-buggy. Price, $235. Inquire of A. DWELLE, 140 West Madison-st., for 2 days.

SALE OF BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ROCKAways, and open wagons at auction Wednesday morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGLE EXPRESS wagon, for which cash will be paid, at 125 West Lake-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, etc; also, business and road wagons of our own make, any of which we will sell at prices that will astonish you when you see them. Give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK MARE, 4 YEARS old, small scratch on left hind foot, short mane, and long tail. The finder will receive $10 reward on returning her to 66 Bremer-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A SMALL BLACK AND Tan dog, answering to the name of Lydia. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked upon the return of the dog to MISS LOLLIE WHITNEY, No. 122 Fourth av.

LOST—OUT OF A BUGGY ON WEST ADAMS-st., between Aberdeen and Honore-sts., a baby's carriage afghan. Finder will please return to owner at 47 Honore-st., and receive suitable reward.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. OWNER CAN have same by proving property and paying for this notice. T. H. THOMPSON, 71 and 73 North Wells st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—JULY 31, A DARK bay mare, 9 years old, in good condition, white blaze in face, with bar shoes in front, has quarter cracks in both fore feet. A liberal reward will be given for her return to D. J. PAGE, 865 Pratt-place, corner of [illegible].

STRAYED OR STOLEN—LARGE, BROWN dray horse, white star on forehead; had on bar shoes in front. Liberal reward for his return to ALCOTT, SMITH & CO., 306 Wabash av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM WAGON NEAR the Stock Yards, a small dark bay mare; letter T marked on right shoulder; one shoe off. The finder will be rewarded on leaving her at 67 Elm-st., South Side.

$10 REWARD—FOR ANY INFORMATION of Olino Strozias, a young Italian boy who plays the violin, he left home last Tuesday, No. 66 North Canal st. He is 17 years old, has very short slim face; dark brown pantaloons. Any one who returns him will receive this reward from his father, SPRONER STROZIAS.

$10 REWARD—LOST AT CITY LIMITS, South Side, small black and tan dog, with cropped ears, brown face, leather strap with ring around his neck, answering to the name of Kaiser. Above reward will be paid for his recovery. C. CHERRY, 36 Oakwood-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BOOK CANVASSING LADY CALL AT 95 East Madison-st., Room 28, at 12½ p. m., for her lost letter.

ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD STOCK OF drugs for sale, worth about $2,000, within 100 miles of Chicago, can hear of a cash customer by addressing Y 56, Tribune Branch office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, and goods of value at BARTLETT'S, 368 East Madison-st.

CARPETS DUSTED, RELAID AND RENOvated, 1687 Indiana-av. BARKER, formerly 16 Adams st.

I HAVE LAID OUT AN ADDITION NEAR THE Washington Heights Depot, containing 1,300 lots, and I will give to any man or company who will sign an obligation to improve said lot, either by building, or otherwise, a good lot, my warrantee deed, with full covenants of warrantee, to one of the lots. The obligation allows you five years' time to have the improvement. I shall continue this until I have given away every other lot in the entire addition. R. COLE, 865 Wabash-av.

SHAVINGS BY THE WAGON LOAD GIVEN away. WOLTHLANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS, corner Sangamon and Carroll sts.

WANTED—PAINTING, BY DAY OR JOB, CITY or country, by a practical hand. A. C. F., 204 Third-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE PRESSED BRICK on hand and for sale in large and small quantities. Also dimension stone of all sizes and qualities. J. H. SMART, 210 Monroe-st.

THE LAW COURTS.

Decision of the "Beaubien Claim"—The Senior Gassette Gets the Worst of It.

Judge Williams Finds the Title Good, and Decrees the Removal of the Cloud.

Discharge of an Alleged Burglar on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The Steiner Mystery Finds Its Way into Court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE BEAUBIEN CLAIM.

Chief Justice Williams, of this Court, yesterday delivered his decision in the case of G. W. Shapley and others against Silas B. Gassette and James Geary. This case has been known as the Beaubien claim. The decision of the Court finds that the deed of Beaubien and his wife that was was genuine, which ended the suit. The case the Court found, as counsel had argued, involved but one main question. Was the deed under which the complainants claim title a forgery, or is it the deed of Medor B. Beaubien, Pottawatomie Indian, and of his wife that was, who is now Mrs Laurin P. Hilliard. Every other question raised was merely auxiliary to this, and a majority of the questions that were raised were merely technical. As when it was urged that the depositions taken before a notary could not be received, for the reason that the notary while he, by statute, had authority to take them, had no like authority to certify them into Court, that they might be used upon the trial of a cause. On this point, in passing, the Court thought that the power to make depositions included the power to use them, wherefore the Court had received and considered such depositions. This had always been the ruling of the Courts at *nisi prius*, wherefore the Supreme Court can only be properly appealed to to reverse it if it be erroneous.

The Court considered the main question. Was or was not the deed purporting to be of Beaubien and his then wife, now Mrs. Hilliard, a forgery? The deed purported to have been executed in February, 1837, and acknowledged before Squire Hunter, then and for many years Justice of the Peace in and for this county. Nine witnesses, necessarily old men of the city, testify that the signature of Medor B. Beaubein exhibited to them prior to the October fire was that of Beaubien. Beaubien denies it, and he is the only one who makes this denial. But he fails to have been thought to have forgotten this, when, upon the question of consideration he places a transaction of the sale of from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars worth of goods to him at $4,000, while his other partner, Mr. Boyer, swears the sum was $30,000. The Court exercised charity to believe that he had forgotten that he gave his deed as a part of this transaction to the man Marshton, under whom complainant claims, on a $30,000 deal, which he described as the transfer of $4,000 worth of property, and considered that it would be inequitable to uproot a title running back a generation upon the testimony of a man who had forgotten for 30 years that he had any right in so valuable a piece of property. But, beside this, he lived in a town with not exceeding 400 inhabitants. The grantee, in his deed, remained in it for a year after the deed was recorded. The act must have been known to every resident, and yet there was no word of charge that a forgery had been committed, and when, some three years afterward, Beaubien went with his tribe to Kansas, leaving his wife behind him, he had no recollection of the property he owned which was worth at least $4,000. He left his wife in straitened circumstances, and never returned, and neither she nor he ever thought of a remaining interest in this land. Furthermore, the deed, after being recorded, was found in possession of his counsel, Mr. Butterfield, an able and conscientious lawyer. It could not be supposed that he would have winked at a forgery which would deprive his client of such an estate. So, also, when pressed by executions, which Beaubien's father's property was sold to pay, Beaubien being described as the "very soul of honor," was it consistent to believe he had suffered such sale to be made while he had such a tract of land in ownership wherewith to liquidate the claims against him? Beaubien had testified he was in trouble, financial and domestic; that for thirty years he had not remembered that he had title to this property. Beyond this the signature of the magistrate, as the attesting witness, was abundantly proved, and the Court could not, after the lapse of thirty years and his death, find that he had been guilty of forgery upon the testimony of a man of such unreliable recollection.

As to the signature of Mrs. Hilliard, then Beaubien, who was, at the time, of the age of less than sixteen years, the Court gave credit for the uprightness of her belief that she did not remember the signature. He found, nevertheless, under the evidence, that it was her sign manual. The result of the whole was a decree to remove the cloud of the defendant's title claimed.

HABEAS CORPUS—LANE DISCHARGED.

The matter of the habeas corpus sued out by Richard Lane against William W. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, and Winslow H. Hatch, the agent of the State of Michigan, for the extradition of Geo. Moore, alias "Blinkey," was in Court yesterday. It is charged against George Moore, alias "Blinkey," that he burglarized the Recorder's office of St. Joseph County, Michigan, and took away a large portion of the county records. The time was precisely stated to be the 28th day of June last. Several policemen and officers were introduced upon the part of the petitioner. These swore that they had known the man Lane for more or less time, and whatever they knew of him, they never heard of his passing under an *alias*, be it Moore or "Blinkey." An expressman swore that on the 28th day of June, which he remembered because it was his birthday, he was employed by Lane to take to his house a load of wood; he saw him at the hiring and later in the evening, when he received pay for the hauling. A man named Hayes, who was lately on the police force, met Lane in a saloon, and, being posted by a thief that perhaps he knew something about the Madison street jewelry burglary, took him to the theatre on that evening, remaining with him from about 7 until 12 o'clock. With him was a Mr. McDonnell, who came to the city on the 27th in connection with the Gassette-Beaubien title, and stayed over, he being the man who was shot by Guilfoyle. This man identified the date and time by reference to a diary upon which was written almost continuously all the special incidents of his last year's career. George Eager saw him on Saturday at about noon, when Lane went to collect some money from him, and on Sunday, when he drove him to Riverside. Carrie Scott, the prisoner's mistress, swore that Lane was at home each night of the week and month in which the burglary was committed.

On the other side, Mr. Yates, a private detective, swore that he had heard three men call Lane "Blinkey." He has a glass eye. John Fondy, of Three Rivers, Michigan, swore that he received two letters purporting to be from his brother, who is in the employ of Yates, the detective, stating that a man would call who desired to arrest a burglar, and requesting him to render him any assistance he needed. That the man called, wanted a team, which he went seven miles to procure for him. He also swore that he and that brother had been arrested upon the charge of committing this crime, had had a partial examination, and had been held to bail each in the sum of $4,000. The first letter, he first deposed, was in "safe custody." This he defined to be "destroyed," as it was not the kind of letter to be left about. The second is on file with the Justice in St. Joseph County, the Sheriff having taken possession of it from his person. He had seen his brother in the hall during the morning, but he was not now in Court to deny the authenticity of the letters. The partner, in the butcher business, of this man, named Charles H. Creyton deposed that he saw prisoner for a moment on the 28th of June at his market enquiring for Fondy, at first he declined to swear positively as to the identity but at last did so.

The only other question was as to how long it would take to go to Three Rivers. It appeared that a man might leave Chicago at 5:15 p. m. or at 9 p. m., and reach there in about five hours, and return at 3:00 a. m. The Court thought there was a failure to identify and discharged the prisoner. The Court found that the prisoner at least is of no dubious record. It was proved that he violates and defies the law by living in a state of open adultery. He seems to have a reputation as a thief, and it would, perhaps, be personally gratifying to afford to the State of Michigan an opportunity to relieve Illinois of his presence; but, because there is a total failure of identity, it would be to do injustice to send him hence to be tried upon a criminal charge which the burden of proof showed he was not guilty of. The testimony on his side was of men who ought to be believed, while the bulk of that against him was from a questionable source, the very man who is charged in his own county with the crime, and, on examination, held to answer for it. The Court believed Mr. Lane was competent to the act, but disbelieved that he did it or could have done it.

SALE OF PROPERTY SOUGHT.

The conservators of Lucius A. Willard, lunatic, apply to sell the undivided half of Lots 14 and 29, all of Lots 15 to 18, 20 to 23, 25 to 28, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46 to 50, all inclusive, in Hinckley's Subdivision of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 8, 38, 14, east; also, Lots 19, 24, 40, 43, 45, 49, 57, 58, 59, and 60, same subdivision, as well as his interest in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the same Section 8, and in the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 28, 38, 13, east.

TO ENFORCE CONTRACT.

Daniel Evans, of LaSalle, sues Edward S. Morse, of Rutland, Vermont, to enforce the specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale of the northwest quarter and the east fractional half of Section 17, 39, N. R. 15, E. 3, at the price of $9,600.

OTHER ACTIONS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Adaline B. Sutherland against James B. Sutherland, by which demand is made for $2,000.

A Trespass was instituted by James O'Conner against Frederick Kobling, the damages being laid at $3,000.

An action of assumpsit was brought by Goodbins & Roberts against George R. N. Hughes, the demand being for $15,000. It is understood that this is a claim based upon an account for legal services in several real-estate suits growing out of the transactions of the defendant in property of Southern clients.

Joseph S. Whitcomb brought assumpsit against Charles L. Boyd, claiming $1,000.

Suit of like nature was commenced against Judson Q. Hoyt, Samuel R. B. Lord, and Manteville Williams, partners of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. The demand in this case is for $2,500.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE FRENCH BAND CONCERTS.

Eugene Marguerat as the President of "La Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance" yesterday sued out an attachment against Berthold Steiner and Charles Wyndham claiming that they owe the Society a balance of a certain percentage of the proceeds of the concerts delivered in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh by the French Band. The complaining President states upon oath that the defendants conceal themselves so that process cannot be served upon them so as to hinder or delay their creditors. Two thousand dollars are claimed.

MR. SMITH'S NAP.

What a Burglar Did in the Meantime—Mrs. Smith Has Grave and Sufficient Reasons For Holding Her Tongue—A Cool Performance.

The exploits of the burglar who broke into the house of Mr. George Smith, northeast corner of Halsted and Rees streets, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, leave him liable to the imputation of being one of the most desperate and reckless members of the "crack" profession. The name of the rascal cannot be given to an anxious public, his modesty having impelled him to sight before it could be ascertained; but a close description of his personal appearance has been furnished the police authorities, and there is a bare possibility that his arrest and punishment will be accomplished through this information. Mr. Smith's house has the advantage or disadvantage of having a low window in its Halsted street front. To this casement the burglar applied the proper implement of his business, and soon had the satisfaction of crawling through it without having disturbed any of the sleeping inmates of the house. The apartment which he entered proved to be the sitting-room. There was nothing in it worth stealing, but adjoining it was the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, where the family valuables were usually kept at night. The cracksman penetrated this apartment with a daring tread, and coolly turned the dim, flickering light of a lamp into a bright blaze. He then turned his attention to a casket upon a bureau, and emptied its contents on the floor. Among other articles of value, it contained about $250 in greenbacks. The entire pile was pocketed, and the burglar was about to retreat, when he accidentally kicked over a chair, and awoke Mrs. Smith. Such a trifling noise, however, had not the slightest effect upon the tympani of her husband, who slumbered as peacefully as a child. The burglar's eye covered the lady the instant she sat up in bed, but that organ was not half so terrifying as the revolver which was presented at her head. Informing her in a whisper that she held her life in her own hands, and that she would lose it should she make any outcry, the midnight visitor proceeded to carefully collect all her clothing and that of Mr. Smith. He tied the garments in a bundle, slung the latter over his shoulder, kissed hands to Mrs. Smith, and disappeared by the same route over which he had entered. As soon as he had disappeared through the door of the bedroom, Smith's snoring was brought to an abrupt and unmusical termination by a few vigorous and well-directed "digs" in the ribs from his wife. Before he was well awake, she hastily informed him of the doings of the burglar, who was even then in the sitting-room preparatory to make his exit through the window. This startling intelligence thoroughly aroused Smith, and he darted out of bed and into the sitting room, minus weapons and pantaloons, his intention being to recover his hard-earned dollars in a struggle with the robber. His appearance in the sitting-room was the signal for a shot from the burglar, who was in the act of descending from the window. The bullet whizzed by Smith's head, and had the effect of causing him to pause and consider whether it would be the policy of a wise man to end his days in the effort to get back a few hundred dollars, or continue to live and make a few thousands. He decided that the latter course was the best. Meanwhile, the burglar [illegible] Smith shouted for the police [illegible] voice. This proved to be an unnecessary waste of breath, as no blue-coat responded. The disgusted man retuned to his bed, and now lives in the hope that some gentlemanly detective will put himself to the trouble of recovering his property. Deluded citizen!

STEINER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

No New Developments—The Proposition of a Detective, Who has Information to Sell.

The Steiner case presents no new features at present, which would throw any light upon the mystery of Steiner's disappearance. The only point of interest is the communication from an unknown party in a morning paper, wherein the writer states that there was a woman in the carriage in which Mr. Steiner left the Continental Hotel. As the only ground for his supposing there was a woman appears to be a "gaudy shawl" in somebody's lap, and as Mr. Anderson, proprietor of the hotel, does not remember noticing a woman in the carriage, there is reason to believe that the writer of the communication is mistaken.

A second noticeable circumstance was one which promised valuable information, but failed to fill it. It was this: On Thursday a man called on Mr. Niboyet, French Consul, at his office on West Randolph street, and informed him that he knew of Steiner's whereabouts, and would reveal them—for a consideration. Mr. Niboyet, thinking that while there was a chance that his visitor really did know something about Steiner's movements, there was also a chance, and a much greater one, that he was attempting a confidence game, suggested time for consideration. He said it was highly important that something might be found out, and encouraged the man to expect a bargain. The stranger said he would call again to-morrow (yesterday) at 3 o'clock. That hour arrived, but the stranger did not, nor has he since, redeemed his promise to appear and enlighten the anxious world. From a description of the man, it is believed that he is identical with Mr. Yates, a private detective, who probably expected to have a chance of working up the job and making himself famous. But he appears to have thought better of it.

From some remarks made by Mr. Niboyet, it is understood that the French band had no intention to enter into an agreement with anybody as to remuneration. The band was ordered here by the municipal authorities of Paris, the only instructions given to Mr. Niboyet being to see that no expense was thrown upon the French Government. Any agreement entered into by Mr. Paulus with Mr. Niboyet or Wyndham and Steiner was legally invalid, though morally binding, of course. Mr. Niboyet guaranteed a minimum of $8,000 per week, and feels bound to do what he can to settle with the band. The poor musicians have learned wisdom at last. After their treatment in Boston and Chicago they have determined to lose no more by confidence operations, and therefore "run the machine" themselves. The tickets are sold and taken at the door by them; their pay has been deducted from the gross receipts after each concert and their business manager and agent has nothing to do but make his arrangements, as profitably as he can, pay the expenses from the gross receipts minus the band's share of the spoils, and pocket the balance. Had similar energy been shown at the outset, the poor fellows would be better off to-day, and the opportunity which has made Steiner a rogue or a victim would have been wanting. Time is wanted for further developments.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Hamlet" was played last night for the benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams. The attendance was large, the seats being all filled, and chairs placed in the aisles to accommodate the surplus of spectators. Perhaps no play within the ordinary repertory of theatres could have tested more severely the scenic accommodations of the Academy of Music, and the company that was called upon to support the beneficiary. Miss Susan Denin kindly volunteered to play the *Queen*, for which she is admirably fitted by a fine physique, and long experience in stage business. It is almost needless to say that her impersonation of this part raised it above the rank of a secondary character, and gave it a prominence to which we are hardly accustomed. The stage is not particularly rich in scenery appropriate to the play, but several of the sets were handsome, and their picturesque effect was enhanced by tableaux neatly devised by Mr. Adams. The exactions upon the company were excessive, as they were obliged to study arduous Shakspearean parts upon short notice, and after a protracted season of plays of rather trivial consequence, and as far as possible from the old dramas of the Elizabethan era. This acknowledgment, therefore, somewhat dulls the edge of criticism, and turns the pen from its severity of purpose.

It is late in the day to analyze the *Hamlet* of Mr. Adams. It is so familiar to the Chicago public that extended remark upon it is not called for. Mr. Adams is a smooth, easy, pleasant actor, who has a good voice, a healthy manner, a good conception of everything that he undertakes, and an intelligent way of reading the lines that the dramatist or playwright has assigned him. His impersonation of *Hamlet* partakes of the general characteristics which we have mentioned. There is very little ranting in it, much good elocution, and occasionally a freshness of interpretation that is most agreeable. The insanity of Edwin Adams' *Hamlet* is of the mildest type compatible with a diseased intellect, and as madmen outside of Bedlam are rather alarming [illegible] gratified at this unusual forbearance. The *King* of Mr. Padget was an easy and agreeable piece of characterization, pleasantly free from overacting, although forcible and effective. The thankless part of the *Ghost*, taken by Mr. Evans, was well played, but it would have told better upon the audience had the actor's voice and manner been more sympathetic and impressive. Mr. Maynard was becomingly dressed as *Laertes*, but his contortions of feature, and his exaggerations of voice and gesture marred what might otherwise have been a most satisfactory rendering. The splendid lines of Shakspeare fell from the lips of Mr. Webster with hardly sufficient grace and dignity, but otherwise his *Horatio* was neatly costumed and appropriately played. The parts of *Rosencrantz* and *Guildenstern* merit but a word of comment. Mr. Pritchard did not seem at home in the first in his fine breeches and doublet, and Mr. Dell as the last was several times sadly at fault in regard to his lines. When he should have said:

> The Queen, your mother, in most great affliction of spirit hath sent me to you,

he astonished Hamlet, and alarmed him quite unnecessarily in regard to her physical health by saying:

> My lord, the Queen, your mother, is badly infected.

Miss Blanche Bradshaw played *Ophelia* with considerable sympathetic feeling, but we regret being unable to commend her rendering of the exquisitely plaintive music incidental to the part. Mr. Melville did the *First Grave Digger* effectively. The remaining details of the performance it is hardly necessary to particularize. There were occasional slips in the language, but no more than might have been expected after such brief preparation, and after a long season of theatrical business so different from the matter in hand. At the matinee this afternoon "Wild Oats" will be played with Mr. Adams in the leading role.

The Home Insurance Company, of New York

Among the substantial corporations which are an honor to our country, and whose stability augments with each successive year, the Home Insurance Company still maintains its wonted prominence. By reference to their Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Statement, published in our advertising columns to-day, it will be seen that the company's prosperity continues undiminished. The cash capital is $2,500,000; the assets on the 1st July, 1872, $4,393,854 [illegible] with liabilities of but $174,008.59. Notwithstanding their heavy losses during the disastrous fall of 1871 (which were promptly adjusted) a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent has just been declared. So satisfactory an exhibit must be extremely gratifying to the stockholders, while it evinces the financial ability of the management, and demonstrates the perfect soundness and entire reliability of the "Home." No insurance company in the country sustains a higher reputation for the judicious and successful conduct of its affairs, and none is entitled to more perfect confidence; a fact which is thoroughly appreciated by our leading merchants and property owners. The company continues to be represented by our old fellow-citizen, General Arthur C. Ducat, whose prompt and honorable conduct of business after our great fire added largely to his former reputation as a good and careful underwriter and reliable business man. His office is on the corner of Madison and Market streets, over Union National Bank.

THE MEYERS HOMICIDE.

Inquest in the Case of the Man Who Was Killed for Expressing His Political Opinions—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Assailants Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

The Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, on the body of Martin Meyers, who died from injuries received during a fight in the saloon on the corner of Kinzie and Rucker streets on Thursday evening. Mrs. Meyers, accompanied by two of her children, arrived from Danville, Ohio, in the afternoon, and took charge of the body, which will be conveyed to Danville for interment. Charles Hartman, one of the two men that struck Meyers, gave himself up yesterday morning, and was locked up with Arnold, who was arrested on the night of the affray. Both were present at the inquest. The testimony elicited did not differ materially from the account of the occurrence published in Friday's TRIBUNE. The evidence of Dr. John McCarthy, County Physician, and Dr. N. J. Lund, the gentlemen who made the *post mortem* examination, showed that no external marks of violence were found upon Meyers' body, excepting a cut over the right eye, which was evidently produced by some blunt instrument. When the head was opened, a large quantity of blood was found to have collected at the base of the skull, and that death had been caused by compression of the brain, produced by the rupture of an artery,—said rupture having been caused by a blow of a blunt instrument or a fall, causing concussion. The other witnesses were Frederick Maack, of No. 1 North Rucker street, in whose saloon the fatal disturbance occurred; Edward G. Carberry, of No. 6 Rucker street; Louis Gisigis, of No. 1 Rucker street; Thomas D. Condon, of No. 6 Rucker street; Frank Wagner, of No. 150 North May street; and Leipold Greiber, of No. 1 Rucker street.

The testimony of these persons shows that Martin Meyers (the deceased), George Arnold, and Charles Hartman, were sitting together in Maack's saloon. Each was perfectly sober. The subject of politics was referred to, and the three, being somewhat divided in their opinions, entered into a discussion of the merits of the different candidates for the Presidency. Meyers said he would vote for Greeley; Arnold said he would cast his ballot for Grant, and that a negro was as good as a white man if he behaved himself. Meyers said he did not think so, and that he believed that the man who would entertain such an opinion was a "camel" and a fool. Arnold replied in a similar strain, and from this the fight sprang. No serious insults were given on either side, when Arnold struck Meyers in the right eye (Leopold Greiber, one of the witnesses, testified that it was the left eye). There was no evidence excepting that of the doctors' produced to show what weapon [illegible] not been made clear by the testimony of non-professional witnesses whether the blow was struck with a clenched or open hand. There is no doubt, however, but that Meyers was knocked down by Arnold's blow, and that the collision of his head with the floor brought about that rupture of the artery and compression of the brain which caused death. From the evidence it would seem that Hartman's connection with the disturbance was not extremely criminal. None of the witnesses saw him raise his hand to Meyers, and the only part which he took in the matter was to interfere once when Arnold and Meyers came together. Then he only shoved Meyers lightly; but the latter fell to the ground, and it was after he was raised up that the blood was first observed upon his face.

Subjoined is the verdict of the jury:

"That the said Martin Meyers came to his death Aug. 1, 1872, from compression of the brain, produced by a rupture of an artery, caused by a blow from the fist of George Arnold, and being pushed to the floor by Charles Hartman; and we, the jury, recommend that the said George Arnold and Charles Hartman be held until such time as the Grand Jury can take action in the case."

The Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of Arnold and Hartman, and they were committed to the County Jail. It is understood that efforts will be made to-day to secure their release on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Return of the Peerless.

The steamer Peerless arrived in port this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with a large pleasure party on board, who speak in the highest terms of their trip on this beautiful steamer, and of her officers. The Chicago people may be proud of this noble craft, which, as it is generally admitted, has not her equal on the chain of the lakes. She will sail again on Monday, the 5th of August, at 8 o'clock p. m. As far as we can learn, she will be much [illegible] again mostly by Chicagoans, a goodly number of whom are already booked at the office of Leopold & Austrian, managers of the line. This trip of the Peerless will be extended to the north shore of Lake Superior, and passengers will have an opportunity to see every point of interest on that great pure body of water, with its romantic surroundings.

Everything.

Professor J. W. Beacon, of Louisville, is about to settle in Chicago.

—General J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, was in the city yesterday.

—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the institution this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—A wedding took place at St. Caroline's Court on Thursday afternoon, the parties being Dr. H. N. Small and Miss Della Hickox. Rev. Dr. Helmer performed the ceremony.

—The Board of Underwriters met yesterday, with fourteen members present, and did little of general interest beyond agreeing on a standard for iron shutters.

—The Liberals of the Seventh Ward will meet next Tuesday evening, at Fred. Englebking's Hall, No. 104 Canalport avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club.

—Rev. Daniel Lord, late pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, in this city, is now engaged in studying medicine, preparatory to going to Japan as a missionary.

—A phenomenon was observed standing at the corner of Madison street and Western avenue, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. It was never seen in that vicinity before. It was a policeman.

—Peter Wagner, a German, residing in the West Division, was held for trial in bail of $250, by Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, on the charge of having passed a counterfeit $20 bill upon one of his neighbors.

—A private picnic will be given at Hungreen's Grove, near Washington Heights, by the former members of the Germania and Concordia Maennerchor. Trains leave the Kinzie street depot at 10 o'clock, returning at 6 o'clock.

—Ex-Collector McLean will leave Chicago about the 9th instant for an extended pleasure trip through the Western country and along the Pacific Coast. There is said to be no political significance attached to the trip.

—Two Greeley and Brown meetings at Highland Park to-night, one at the Public Hall and one at the stand in Dooley's Grove, will be addressed by Hon. William Bross, Hon. E. M. Haines, of Waukegan, Van Buren Denslow of THE TRIBUNE, and James Ennis, Esq., of Chicago.

—Mr. H. C. Wilson, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, resigned his position yesterday on account of ill health. The Directors accepted the resignation with reluctance, and regretted to lose the services of so faithful and efficient an officer.

—The Board of Directors of the old Mechanics' Institute were to have met the Trades Assembly at the latter's room, in the Globe Theatre, to consult about reviving the Institute; but they failed to keep their appointment, and the assembly adjourned after transacting some routine business.

—Bishop Harris, one of the recently elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, writes that immediately after the Central Ohio Conference, Sept. 11 to 20, he and Mrs. Harris are coming to Chicago to arrange for immediate removal to their new home.

—There will be base-ball games this afternoon between the Actives and Lakesides at Green's Garden, and the Alerts and Uniques at the Base Ball Park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets. The Flyaways yesterday beat the Nevadas 40 to 18, and are desirous of receiving challenges.

—The alarm of fire from [illegible] at half-past 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of fire in a smoke-house at the rear of No. 143 North Halsted street, owned and used by Francis Fisher. The damage amounted to about $50; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

—*The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Traveller* for August, a neat and attractive monthly, published by O. H. Perry, is now out. Besides much valuable reading matter of interest to the reader, it contains time tables and other useful information. On the first page is a neat woodcut of the grand Pacific Hotel.

—Rev. J. C. Hovey, recently of Peoria, Ill., has been called to the pastorate of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, on Ellis avenue, formerly under the charge of Rev. A. Eddy, D.D. He has accepted the call, and will enter immediately into his new field of labor. Mr. Hovey is spoken of as a young man of very considerable talent.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday gave the following building permits: Joseph Ullman, 2 story brick, 20x160 feet, No. 259 Lake street; T. Pardee, 4 story brick, 20x160 feet, No. 24 Lake street; J. M. Adams, 3 story brick, 60x65 feet, No. 302 North LaSalle street; R. B. Appleby, 3 story stone, 45x100 feet, Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe street; E. C. and E. A. Walkeep, 2-story brick, 50x50 feet, No. 631 West Adams street.

—Professor T. H. Safford, our Chicago astronomer, has been invited to take part in the preparations for observing the forthcoming transit of Venus, on behalf of the United States. The interesting event is expected to occur in December, 1874; but will not be visible from the "Transit" Home in this city. It will be necessary to go a long way from Chicago to gain a view of the phenomenon.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 66 degrees; 8 a. m., 66; 8:30 a. m., 66; 9 a. m., 68; 9:30 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 70; 10:30 a. m., 70; 11 a. m., 70; 11:30 a. m., 71; 12 m., 72; 12:30 p. m., 69; 1 p. m., 69; 1:30 p. m., 70; 2 p. m., 72; 2:30 p. m., 73; 3 p. m., 73; 3:30 p. m., 74; 4 p. m., 75; 4:30 p. m., 74; 5 p. m., 73; 5:30 p. m., 71; 6 p. m., 70;—in the shade.

—John McPherson, formerly a business man of Utica, N. Y., was arrested in this city yesterday by Thomas Higgison, a United States officer of that city, on the charge of having defrauded his creditors while he was reaping the advantages of the Bankrupt act. He was brought before Commissioner Hoyne, but preferred to return to New York State, and there give bonds for his appearance. The Commissioner allowed him to do as he pleased about that, and he was accordingly taken away by Mr. Higgison.

—A laboring man named James Logan, employed by one of the contractors engaged in building the Pacific Hotel, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the falling upon him of a brick, which was allowed to drop from the third story by some careless person. Logan's body was taken to his home in the West Division. By an oversight on the part of those who witnessed the accident, the number of the residence and the street upon which it is located were not ascertained.

—P. B. Weare & Co., commission merchants, at the corner of South Water street and Canal, claim to have received the largest shipment of furs ever made to this city, from Thomas C. Powers & Brother, the fur-gatherers at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, embracing 16,000 buffalo robes, 1,000 buffalo calf robes, 5,000 antelope robes, 1,100 deer skins, 1,200 elk, 1,250 beaver, 5,000 mountain wolf, 800 foxes, and 126 grizzly bear skins. This is said to be one-third of this year's crop, and to have been attracted here from St. Louis, where the fur trade has had its headquarters for nearly half a century. It is expected that next year nearly the entire crop will pass through this city. Among other firms, Field, Leiter & Co. are largely interested in this trade.

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

Lecture by Richard Trevellick—The New Scheme of the United Order of Bricklayers.

Last evening Mr. Richard Trevellick delivered a lecture to a large number of workingmen, in Twelfth Street Turner Hall, on the subject of "Workingmen's Homes." From what he said, it appears that the United Order of Bricklayers have organized a society called the "Chicago Workingmen's Homestead Association," and procured a charter from the Legislature. Their object is to buy at first a block of land, as near the business portion of the city as possible, and erect thereon a number of three story brick houses, to be rented either to holders of stock or others. The shares are $100, and can be purchased by a payment of $3 a week. The owners have the privilege of assisting in erecting the dwellings, receiving pay therefor as if employed by other persons. They have also the preference of renting. The first floor of the proposed buildings will be devoted to business purposes, the rental of which will be placed in a fund, which, when large enough, will be used to buy more land and erect additional houses. The second and third stories will consist of six rooms each, and will be rented to three families only. It is claimed that rents will be reduced 50 per cent by this arrangement, and that excellent accommodations can be procured for from $15 to $20 a month. The object of the Association is certainly a commendable one, and the workingmen of Chicago will undoubtedly avail themselves of this opportunity to procure a cheap and comfortable home. The men who have charge of the undertaking are said to be honorable, and, if they carry out their intentions with probity, no better investment is available for those who receive a comparatively small compensation for their labor.

KILLED BY A SHIPMATE.

The Seaman Whose Skull Was Fractured During a Quarrel on Board Ship Dies of His Injuries at the County Hospital.

Edward Alexander, whose skull was fractured by a blow of a windlass bar in the hands of John Arzegowitsch, during a quarrel on Thursday night, on board of a schooner lying near the Burlington Slip, died of his injuries at the County Hospital yesterday forenoon. The men were shipmates, and had but recently arrived in this port from the lower lakes. On Thursday afternoon they left the vessel together, and during the evening, it is supposed, they visited several saloons. The poisonous whiskey sold in that section of the city inflamed their passions to such an extent that when they returned to the schooner, about dark, they engaged in a fight. It had progressed but a few seconds before Arzegowitsch seized a windlass bar lying near him, and struck his antagonist upon the head with it. The blow knocked him senseless to the deck, where he lay until another member of the crew discovered him and gave an alarm. An officer of the Archer Avenue Sub-Station responded to the summons, and, upon learning the condition of the unconscious man, procured an express wagon and conveyed him to the County Hospital. Meanwhile his assistant had escaped. The best men under command of the Bridgeport police authorities were sent after him, and they succeeded in apprehending him yesterday morning. He now lies in the police station mentioned above, where he is held to await the action of the Coroner's Jury in the inquest to be held to-day. Deceased had not been a resident of this city. Arzegowitsch, it is said, belongs in Buffalo.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, August 4, 1872. Through tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

An Inland Sea That Never Gives Up Its Dead.

Lake Tahoe Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.

Some 12 or 14 persons have been drowned in this lake within the past 10 years; none of the bodies have ever been recovered. Superstition, ever ready to weave a sensation from Nature's laws, asserted that there was a doubtful mystery in the non-recovery of the drowned; that, in fact, a monster had its abode in this fresh water sea, and that the bodies all passed into his capacious maw. The true explanation of this mystery never has been given. The non-appearance of the bodies is due to three causes: The first is, the great purity of the water, and its consequent lack of buoyancy. Drowning is very easy in it, for this reason, though I have not, while swimming in it, found any more than ordinary difficulty in sustaining myself. The second and main cause is due to the great coldness of the water. Even at this, the warmest season, the surface water is as cold as the drinker desires it to be, but it is warm there compared with its temperature at the depth of 100 or 200 feet. It is cold there as the arctic heat of an iceberg. When a body sinks in the lake to the depth required, it is frozen stiff. The process, of course, preserves it, so that the gas which originates in the body from decay in other water is prevented, and distension checked. The body is thus kept in a state of greater specific gravity than the water in which it is suspended, and thereby prevented from rising to the surface. The third cause lies in the great pressure of the pure water on anything which is sunk to a great depth in it. Corks placed on deep sea nets are pressed down in a week to half their size; and one of the oldest residents of the lake expresses the belief that, by the time a man's body has been suspended for a week at a depth of about 200 feet (it is not likely that it ever reaches the cavernous and almost fathomless bottom of the great lake), the compression of the water has reduced its size to that of a child's. Doubtless the idea of unconfined suspension in such a "world of water" is not a pleasant one to contemplate; but to be pressed into a solid mass, and suspended in a liquid coffin of ice temperature, is quite as pleasant as interment and moldering in the ground.

Recovery of Stolen Property—A Sequel to the Uxbridge Bank Robbery.

From the Boston Journal, July 29.

At about 11 o'clock on Saturday Mr. Eben B. Hayward and Mr. Jacob Tafts, gentlemen interested in the Uxbridge Bank robbery, rushed into the office of the Chief of Police, in the City Hall, with a communication bearing no signature, mailed in New York City on the 25th of July. The purport of this communication was that some articles which had been stolen from the Uxbridge Bank would be found buried on the Back Bay lands in this city. At first the case had something of a dreamy aspect, but on comparing the envelope with another that the same gentleman had previously received, containing papers that were stolen from the bank on the night of the robbery, it was decided to explore the locality designated in the letter, and Officers Wood and Ham, of the city police, accompanied by the gentlemen above named, immediately set out to prospect. Guided by the diagram, they proceeded to the grounds, borrowed tools of some workmen in the neighborhood and began operations. After a somewhat protracted search they at last unearthed a copy of one of our Boston dailies, which proved to contain one gold watch, one diamond ring, two plain gold rings, one gold thimble, a pair of hair bracelets, two gold pencils, two pairs of gold-bowed spectacles, and various other articles, which were all keepsakes, belonging to little Mabel Taft, left by her deceased mother, which had been placed in the vault of the bank for safe-keeping by her grandfather, the cashier of the bank. Mr. Haywood expresses great satisfaction at the recovery of the property and thinks there is truly some honor among some thieves, believing, as he does, that the communication was sent to the gentlemanly burglars in response by his advertisement in the papers that those articles belonged to an orphan child. As soon as the property was secured the gentleman hurried away to another quarter to investigate another communication of a similar nature.

Marriage of an American Lady to a Leading German Diplomatist.

From the London Telegraph.

It is reported that General von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, will lead Miss Jay, the daughter of the American Minister here, to the hymeneal altar in the course of the ensuing autumn. We learn, upon the authority of the *Hungarian Lloyd*, that Prince Bismarck has at length accorded the necessary official consent to this marriage. These nuptials, according to the information of the said journal, were to have been celebrated last year, but at that time Prince Bismarck refused his official consent. It is added that the painful experience made by the German Chancellor in 1866, with reference to the famous "Usedom note," was the *causa in principio*, of the refusal in question. It would appear that the secret of the said "Usedom note" was divulged by a lady. As soon as this fact became known to the then "Count" Bismarck an order was forthwith issued, prohibiting the marriage of a German diplomatist without the official consent of his Government having been previously obtained. All this may be very well, as far as it goes, but if it be true that Prince Bismarck's consent was withheld last year in reference to General Von Schweinitz's marriage with Miss Jay for want of sufficient confidence in that lady's discretion, then it must be evident that potent influences must have been brought to bear upon the German Chancellor since that period to have changed his views upon so interesting a subject. Of course the responsibility of these remarks attaches solely to the *Hungarian Lloyd*.

NEW YORK.

Reported Cruelties Practised in an Insane Asylum.

Comparative Cotton Statement for the Week.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGDALE INSANE ASYLUM

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A well-known banker of this city, Jasper Van Leck, late of the firm of Reed & Van Leck, has submitted his affidavit to the Grand Jury, claiming he has been wrongfully confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum for sixteen months, and that he and other inmates were treated with revolting cruelty, all being at the mercy of brutal keepers. The Directors of the Asylum are in session, investigating the charges of Mr. Van Leck, who was released a few days ago.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Jerome B. Fellows will sail hence for Europe to-morrow, bearing State despatches to the Geneva Conference. Their tenor is unknown. Chief Justice Chase has been suffering from chills at Narragansett.

CONDITION OF LONGFELLOW.

A despatch from Saratoga says that Longfellow is completely disabled. The suspensary ligaments are injured, and there is not the slightest hope they can ever again perform their functions. He cannot stand firmly upon his left leg, which is the seat of the disaster. The leg is bathed twice a day with cold water, and his crippling walk to the well, thirty yards from his stable, too plainly indicates the severity of his injury. John Harper says Longfellow is hopelessly broken down.

THE HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Concerning the fight for the heavy-weight championship, Aug. 15, it is stated that Mace and O'Baldwin continue in close training. Mace remains at the Belmont Hotel, near this city, and O'Baldwin is located at the Dexter House, West Philadelphia. Both men are reported in good condition. The recent trouble about the custody of the stakes has been arranged.

A PRIZE FIGHT OFF.

The fight between Geo. Seddons' unknown and Wm. Edwards, for $2,000 and the light-weight championship, which was to take place next month, has ended in a fizzle. After training three weeks, Mullins found the work too severe, and has given up. Seddons will now name Arthur Chambers, providing he cannot find any other light weight. The men are to fight on the 4th of September, and weigh 126 pounds.

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was characterized by depression and a general decline in prices, quite marked in some cases. In the afternoon, Pacific Mail suddenly declined from 76½ to 73½; Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central declined from 36½ to 34½; Union Pacific from 37⅛ to 35¼; Northwestern common from 71 to 73½; and Lake Shore from 91½ to 90½. Erie opened at 48½, advanced to 48⅞, fell off to 48¼, and afterwards advanced to 49½. Late in the day the stock became heavy again and declined from 49½ to 48½. The depression seemed to be occasioned by sales of long stock. At the close the market was heavy, with a continued pressure to sell. Later dealings were generally at the lowest prices of the day.

MONEY

alternately easy and active. Call loans ranged from 3 to 4 per cent in the morning. In the afternoon there was an advance to 5 per cent, followed by a decline to 3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and without marked change in rates. There was no pressure of bills, and a steadier feeling prevailed for actual business. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling was quoted at 109 to 109½, and sight at 110@110½.

GOLD

quiet and firm at 115½@115⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed dull and steady. Central Pacific bonds at 102@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 89½@89⅝; land grants, 81¼@81½; incomes, 87@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour in fair demand. Old in reduced supply, and held with confidence. New more plenty and quiet. At the close the market was stronger for fresh ground low grades, and better for white wheat, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Wheat steady, especially choice old winter. New very scarce, and prices nominal. Spring in fair demand for export and milling. Market stronger, especially for winter, which is very scarce and wanted.

PORK

quiet but firm. Dealers fare apart in their views. For future delivery dull. Bacon firmly held. Lard firm, but closed tame.

[To the Associated Press.]

SILK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Lissmer's silk store on the Bowery was robbed of $4,000 worth of silks last night.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamship Frankfort, from Bremen.

SHIP SCUTTLED AND SUNK.

The last of the burning ships at Hunter's Point was scuttled to-day, and, as she sunk, a terrific explosion of oil occurred, which, however, did no damage.

END OF A STRIKE.

The Longshoremen's strike ended to-day, except on two piers, where some little disturbance took place, which the police easily quieted.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

The receipts at all ports for the week, 2,000 bales; same time last year, 11,683; total for the year, 2,098,304; last year, 3,774,664; exports for the week, 5,988; same time last year, 7,532; total for the year, 1,938,777; last year, 3,029,735; stock at all the United States ports, 116,038; last year, 174,433; at interior towns, 3,333; last year, 14,900; at Liverpool, 985,000; last year, 678,000; American afloat for Great Britain, 24,000; last year, 46,000.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.

A half million of specie is engaged for shipment to-morrow.

STOKES.

It is stated that two of Stokes' counsel oppose applying for his release on bail. It is believed that the District Attorney would apply for a change of venue if bail is allowed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Banquet to the Japanese Embassy.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—An elegant banquet was tendered the Japanese Embassy to-night, by the Board of Trade, Alexander H. Rice, President of the Board, presiding. Speeches were made by Mr. Rice, Iwakura, Soogiwora, one of the Secretaries of the Embassy, Governor Washburne, Judge Hoar, Secretary Boutwell, and others. Soogiwora delivered a very eloquent address, in which he alluded to the culture of Boston, and the progress of Japan toward a more liberal education in literature, arts, and sciences. The festivities closed about 1 o'clock. The Embassy sail for Europe next Tuesday.

Break in a Canal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—The wall of the upper level of the canal broke this morning at the New Massasoit Paper Mill. The breach made is 50 feet wide by 50 deep, extending 200 feet to the second level of the canal. The mill was partly undermined. Loss, $35,000.

THE FAR WEST.

Indians on the Rampage—Political Excitement in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 2.—The Ute Indians belonging to the White River Agency, California, and Nintah Agency, Utah, lately congregated in the southern section of the Territory, and who started to leave a few days ago, have stopped, and declared their intention to remain, and show determined hostility. Dodge, Indian Agent, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, last night, suggesting that the whole Indian question here be turned over to General Morrow, commanding this district. General Morrow has United States forces sufficient to settle the difficulty at once, but thinks a fight can be avoided. The Indians number about 2,000. Lieutenant Wheeler's great scientific exploring expedition completes its departure to-morrow morning for Northern Arizona and Eastern Nevada. The party comprises 160 men and an extensive outfit of mules, wagons, supplies, etc. Extraordinary efforts are making to unite the entire anti-Mormon and apostate vote for delegate to Congress on General Maxwell. The public interest in the Presidential campaign is increasing daily.

MISSOURI.

The House of Refuge Investigation—Arrival of Governor Brown.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge who have been investigating the affairs of that institution for some two weeks, made a report to-day, exonerating Superintendent Gleason and Mrs. Gleason, the Matron, and awarding them high praise for their efficient management of the institution under their charge. The whippings, which were the special subject of investigation, are admitted by the report, and it states that they were inflicted during the sickness of Mr. Gleason by Assistant Superintendent Blair, who has been reprimanded, and relieved from further execution of sentences.

Governor Brown arrived here from Jefferson City this evening.

IOWA.

Fall of a Building.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 2.—A brick building, comprising two store-rooms, on Main street, fell to-day. Ten persons were in the building at the time, and were covered in the *debris*, but, strange to say, were all taken out but little injured, excepting one woman, named Kerr, who died shortly after being uncovered. A little child, asleep in a crib, escaped without injury. A rocking chair fell over on the crib, thus protecting the child from the falling timbers, brick, &c. The loss on building and goods will probably be $10,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Last evening, while Henry Yates, son of ex-Senator Richard Yates, and Oscar A. Delauw, of the Jacksonville bar, were out riding together in a buggy, their horse became frightened and ran away, throwing both from the vehicle, and injuring Mr. Delauw most severely, but, probably, not fatally. Mr. Yates escaped with light injuries.

The fourth game of base ball, for the championship, between the Mansfields and Lord Baltimores, resulted in the defeat of the Mansfields by a score of 19 to 9.

—John Gaffney was convicted at Buffalo, yesterday, of the murder of Patrick Fahey, May 7, last. He will be sentenced, to-day, to be hanged.

THE FLIGHT TO EUROPE.

What It Actually Costs to Go Abroad.

To the Editor of the New York Commercial:

"Paul Jones" tries to convict me of errors. I retort upon him that he has committed no errors—judging him from his own standpoint. But just here is the place where the hitch comes in. "Paul Jones" has a long purse, and he represents the large class of Americans who rush abroad without counting the costs, not caring a fig whether they are fleeced or not—but "Paul Peebles" never had any money to throw away, and he wrote for the sake of some thousands of intelligent and not altogether impecunious Americans who would gladly take a run over Europe if it were proved to them that the trip would not ruin them. That's all. It is merely a difference of standpoint.

But when the sharp and good-natured critic who protests against my figures says that "the item of steamer excursion tickets at $140 is too low for the average American," he forgets that many thousands of our people cross and recross the ocean in the fine ships of the Anchor, Inman, National, and Guion lines, all of which issue cheap excursion tickets, good for six months or one year, and that a similar system is pursued by the French and Cunard Companies, which he especially favors, though the rates by the latter are somewhat higher than those of their rivals. I took the pains yesterday to get the exact figures from six companies, and here they are:

Excur. tickets,	6 mo.,	Anchor line	$120	currency.
Do.	do.	do.	National line	130	do.
Do.	do.	1 year	Inman line	135	gold.
Do.	do.	do.	Guion line	150	gold.
Do.	do.	6 mo.,	Cunard line	130 to 220	gold.
Do.	do.	do.	French line	135 to 225	do.

My original estimate on this item was put in round numbers at $140 gold. The foregoing figures show that that estimate was higher than the rates actually charged by three of our steamship companies. That is one point settled.

Next, "Paul Jones" says: "No room can be had in the Splendide or Grande Hotels in Paris for less than 8 francs a day, except little ones at the top of the house."

I had two elegantly furnished apartments in the Splendide, in May, 1870, for 6 francs each—12 francs a day. (Mrs. Peebles and I enjoyed the luxury of those apartments, with their lace and silken hangings, thick carpets, cheval glasses, and rich upholstery, [illegible] maple, and cane bottoms at West Point or Newport, at the rate of $9 per day for the pair of us!)

But, in order to bring the case to a practical point—and to show readers of the "Commercial" who are still undecided in their minds whether they can go to Europe and come back comfortably on the basis of my former calculations—let me copy here my bills (and Mrs. Peeble's) for one week each in London, Paris, and Germany.

These little documents tell their own story, and any American accustomed to European travel will readily see that they are genuine transcripts.

Promisely that Mrs. Peebles and I were not enormously wealthy (we hadn't made any money by petroleum, shoddy, or gold speculation), but, having been in the habit of living in our own house, and having pretty much all that goes to make up the comfort of Darby and Joan, we didn't propose to travel to Europe meanly, nor to live in poor quarters when we got there, and we didn't. On the contrary, Mrs. Peebles *would* have a first-class railroad ticket—albeit, I mentioned to her the old proverb about "princes and fools," whereto she responded that she preferred to be a fool, if fools were more comfortable than other folks—and when we stopped at a new place in England, or on the continent, we went to the best hotels.

Thus much by way of a spike to "Paul Jones'" gun, in case he should be disposed to say that Mr. and Mrs. Peebles were not what he calls "average Americans"—a phrase which puzzles me as much as it puzzled Lord Dundreary. And now to the "statistics:"

ONE WEEK IN LONDON—MAN AND WIFE—IN LODGINGS.

1870.		£.	s.	d.
July 20-27—	Lodging, bed, breakfast, tea, and service	4	11	0
	Ice	0	0	10
	Washing	0	13	8½
	Dinners at St. James Restaurant, Regent street, at 7s. 6d. per day for two	2	12	8
	Cab fares, ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per day, 7 days	1	12	6
	Total, 2 persons 1 week (extras included)	9	10	6½

—equal to $47.63 gold, or about $55 in American currency, at the present gold premium. Cost per head, $23.81 per week—$3.40 per day.

Now take the expensive hotels, of which, like the English themselves, we soon tired:

LANGHAM HOTEL—ONE DAY—MAN AND WIFE.

1870.		£.	s.	d.
June 4—	Apartments	1	1	0
	Attendance	0	3	0
	Breakfasts	0	6	6
	Dinners	0	8	0
	Ale	0	2	0
	Total, 1 day	£2	0	6

—or $10.12 *for two persons*. The "apartments" consisted of one of the huge parlors on the first floor, looking toward Portland Place.

QUEEN'S HOTEL (CORK STREET, CLIFFARD STREET)—TWO DAYS—MAN AND WIFE.

1870.		£.	s.	d.
June 5-6—	Apartments, 7s. per day	0	14	0
	Attendance, 3s. per day	0	6	0
	Breakfasts	0	12	6
	Dinners	1	1	0
	Desserts and ices	0	3	6
	Coffee	0	0	6
	Burgundy	0	5	0
	Ale, &c.	0	7	0
	Biscuits	0	0	3
	Total, 2 days at Queen's Hotel	£3	9	9

—or $17.48 gold for two persons, two day, or $8.71 per day for man and wife.

Next, a week in Paris—regular expenses and irregular:

ONE WEEK IN PARIS—HOTEL SPLENDIDE—MAN AND WIFE.

1870.		Fr.	Cts.
May 19-25—	Apartments (12 francs per day,) breakfasts, dinners, wine, and service	320	00
	Galignani subscription, 1 mo.	10	00
	Voitures daily, ranging from 2 fr. 10c. to 12 fr. 50c.	38	40
	Total Francs	368	40

—or about $73 gold per week for two persons. Cost per head, $36.50 per week—$5.21 per day.

Lest "Paul Jones" might say that we didn't "do" Paris pretty thoroughly, let me give you our bill for sight seeing:

"EXTRAS" IN PARIS—ONE WEEK.

1870		Fr.	Cts.
May—	Suppers at Cafes Madelaine, Napoleon, Tortoni, de la Paix, Parisien, Trois Freres, des Embassadeurs, &c. (a fresh one daily)	53	10
	Jardin Mabille	9	50
	Opera Comique	16	00
	Musard Concert	7	00
	Opera Comique	16	00
	Trip to Versailles	12	00
	Cabinet		30
	Box Opera—"Faust"	56	85
	Gaiete Theatre	10	00
	Total—francs	180	75
	Add regular expenses	368	40
	Total	549	15

or $110 gold per week, with a fresh amusement (and the most costly ones at that, part of the time) every day. This was extravagance—I admit it; but "what could a fellow do?" I had to please Mrs. Peebles, and, besides, I wanted to please myself. And we did it.

Now for Germany—in one of the fashionable resorts dearer than Dresden or Heidelberg:

ONE WEEK AT HOMBOURG-LES-BAINS—MAN AND WIFE.

1870.		Fl.	Kr.
July 3-9—	Lodgings 1 week	20	00
	Breakfasts (served in parlor) bougies, and 13 bottles beer	19	20
	Dinners, hotel *table d'hote*, with one bottle wine daily (average per day for two persons, 6 florins)	42	00
	Drive to the springs	1	18
	Drive to Poplar Alley	2	18
	Drive to Oberwesel		24
	Refreshments at Kursaal (but no gambling) about	10	00
	Circulating Library—subscription	1	00
	Total—florins	96	20

or $38.40 gold for two persons, one week. Cost per head, $19.20 for one week; $2.74 per day!

To cut the whole story short, let us sum up:

FOR TWO PERSONS.

	GOLD.
One week in London	$47.63
One week in Paris	73.00
One week in Hombourg	38.40
Total, three weeks—England, France, and Germany	$159.03
Averaging per week, for man and wife, without attending places of amusement, but seeing the country and the people and living in first-class quarters	$53.00

This, you see, leaves a liberal margin of $17 per week on my original calculation of five dollars gold per day for each person, or ten dollars per day for man and wife—the difference between $53 and $70 per week making ample allowance even for railroad travel by first-class cars, extra baggage rates, and other incidentals mentioned by "Paul Jones."

Of the two great classes of Americans travelling abroad, I suppose the smaller is composed of those who go to see new countries and strange people, rather than to "dash" and spend money. But there are many of a similar class who will stay at home through fear of the cost of an unknown journey. It is for these that I have given the results of my own experience. My better-half and I came back from Europe considerably wiser than we went—we spent money at the rate of about $2,500 gold per year for an entire summer. We were very well contented—and we mean to go again some time, always remembering that we got swindled during the first thirty days of our stay abroad, but that we soon learned the "tricks of travel," and fared better than we could have fared for the same money at a fashionable watering-place in America.

PAUL PEEBLES.

The Pistol at Cimarron—How "Chuck" was Tried for Killing Morris.

From the Denver (Col.) News, July 24.

The second affray to which we refer occurred on Saturday last. Charles Morris, a well known resident of Cimarron, was shot dead near the store of Mr. Mezrick in that city, by a man from Red River, and known only by the sobriquet of "Chuck." Some feud had existed between these men, but Morris anticipated no harm from the feeling, and he was out unarmed. The two met, an altercation ensued, Morris seized "Chuck" and tried to hold his arms down, the latter resisted, seized his revolver, and firing over his shoulder, shot Morris at the base of the left ear, through the brain. He leaves a widow and a young family. "Chuck" surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and had his hearing on Monday. The verdict of the jury was "justifiable homicide." The Court room was filled with partisans of both sides, armed to the teeth, and, in the midst of the excitement, the whole Court, prisoner and all,—save and except the justice,—adjourned to a neighboring bar to take a drink! Rather grotesque reading to those at a distance, but not so to the citizen of Cimarron.

—A novelty in the way of "hops" has been introduced in Boston. A ball at the South End is now open every Friday evening for "shirt and pants dancing parties," and the attendance is confined to those of the middle class who are disposed to behave themselves. The proprietor takes the ground that, if ladies consider themselves dressed in "shirt and waists," there is no reason why gents should not appear in the same cool apparel.

FOREIGN.

The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany.

Movements Looking to the Election of a New Pope on French Soil.

An Election to Be Held for President in Mexico.

Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Berlin correspondence of an English journal has the following: "The action of the Jesuits in Germany is brought to a dead-lock. Every seminary is to be broken up, every Jesuit church given over, and all their organizations are to be dissolved. If, within six months, there exists a Jesuit church, school, or training college in Germany, the police will step in, and shut it up; and if any individual Jesuit remains in the Empire, he knows under what terms he lives here,—as a suspected person under constant police surveillance, and this does not touch the Society of Jesus alone; all monastic orders are brought under the terms of the statute. There is in Dusseldorf a flourishing church and monastery of Franciscans. They have notice to turn out. The same is true with other Dominicans who have been laying out very extensive premises in the lower part of the town. About six miles from this is a new establishment of French Carthusians, who have bought a nobleman's seat, and at great expense are erecting a splendid chapel and monastery. They, too, are served with notice to quit. The Government district of Dusseldorf has also issued a notice that for the future no teachers, male or female, belonging to monastic orders shall be allowed in any school in the district. The Jesuits at Laach are packing up to go. An Ultramontane nobleman of Westphalia has offered [illegible] that part of his estate which is just on the frontier of Holland, and so in dangerous proximity to the land from which it is exiled."

The London *Times* says: "The only power which has declined to enter into arrangements with the German Government concerning the election of a new Pope is France. In reply to overtures, M. Thiers simply declared that he had no reason to believe that the next conclave would not be held in due form. This answer is the more significant, it being well known at Berlin that the French Government has been trying for some time to secure the succession to the triple crown for a French Cardinal. Already they have so far succeeded in this as to induce a number of Cardinals to entertain a plan that the conclave should withdraw to French soil and proceed with the election in Pau, situate close to the Spanish frontier. Looking on these moves and counter moves, it is easy to foresee that the election of the next Pope will be a political event of immense consequence, and, perhaps, may give rise to a fresh grouping of the Powers."

Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America during July.

The steamships Samaria and Britannia have arrived.

France.

HAVRE, Aug. 2.—Miss Agnes Ethel, the American actress, sailed for New York to-day.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—*Le Temps* is inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Livingstone letters published by Stanley. It quotes the opinion of the German geographer Kiepert, who discovers various geographical blunders in the letters. He thinks part of the narrative was invented by Stanley, and hence the whole is valueless, and hints that it is possible Stanley never saw Dr. Livingstone.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A Matamoras (Mexico) special says: President Lerdo de Tejeda has issued a proclamation of general amnesty and a convocation for the election of a President. Evidence before the United States Commission implicates Cortina, of the Juarez Government, in the robberies on the Rio Grande. He became rich by the robbery of well-stocked ranches. Juarez himself had in his possession information criminating the Mexican agents.

Railroads.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EDWINTON, North Pacific Railroad Crossing of the Missouri River, July 27, *via* Fargo, D. T., Aug. 1.—The Northern Pacific Exploring party for the Yellowstone Valley left Fort Rice on the 27th inst. The Company is represented by D. C. Linsley, Assistant Chief Engineer; General T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, and Assistant Engineers Welch, Eckelson, and Reed. The party is escorted by twelve companies of infantry, under Command of General S. Stanley, and it is expected that they will experience some trouble in getting through the Indian country.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 2.—A large force of men and teams opened work on the Chicago, Omaha & St. Jo Railroad, in English River, to-day. This new line from Chicago to the Southwest will soon be completed to Oskaloosa.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—PASSED UP—Propeller Rocket; bark C. K. Nims; schooners Reed Case, James Bentley, Flying Mist, Sasco.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Blanchard, Pacific, Java; bark Northwest; schooners Mocking Bird, Swallow.

WIND—West.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—PASSED UP—Propeller Isaac May and consort, Arctic; schooners Mary Perew, Montana, Mary Collins, Skylark, Volunteer, Lathrop.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Japan; bark Jenny Mack; schooners Garibaldi, P. B. Locke.

WIND—Southwest.

Arrest of a Forger—Held to Bail.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 2.—Anderson, an alleged forger on the Bank of British North America, was brought here to-day.

Commissioner Wayne has held the Wilsons in $5,000 bail each for their appearance before the United States Court.

The Death Penalty.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—At 10 minutes past 12 to-day, Charles Marlow was hanged in the jail at this place, for the murder of Wm. Bachman, at Jamestown, on the 16th of August, 1871.

Church of England.

The Bampton lectures owe their origin, as well as name, to Rev. John Bampton, canon of Salisbury, England, who, in the latter part of the last century, left certain estates, then worth $600 per annum, to the University at Oxford, for the endowment of eight divinity lecture sermons, to be preached at Great St. Mary's every year, and to be published at the expense of the estate within two months from date of delivery. The lectures, by the terms of the bequest, are to be on one of the following subjects: The confirmation of the Christian faith, and the confutation of all heretics and schismatics; the divine authority of the Scriptures; the authority of the primitive fathers in matters of Christian faith and practice; the divinity of Christ; the divinity of the Holy Ghost; the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds. No one is allowed to deliver the lectures who has not taken the degree of M. A., either at Oxford or Cambridge, and the same person shall not officiate twice. The first course was given in 1870, and with the exception of 1834, 1835 and 1841, the series has been continued every year until now. The list of lecturers embraces some of the most distinguished names in the English Church, as well as several well-known in the scientific and literary world.

The lectures for 1871, recently published, were delivered by Rev. George Herbert Curtis, a learned and vigorous writer who has given us a large amount of valuable and reliable information in relation to the present condition and prospects of the Church of England.

The number of parishes belonging to the Established Church in Great Britain and Ireland is set down at 62,000. There are 17,747 rectors and curates, whose salaries average about $1,000; 277 deans, canons, and minor canons, 600 singers, and other lay officers, whose salaries aggregate more than $1,000,000; archbishops, 28 bishops and 70 archdeacons, whose salaries foot up nearly $700,000—the whole annual pay of church officials being estimated at $17,000,000. The education of children, mostly belonging to the poorer classes, costs $15,000,000 per annum; church institutions of one kind and another, outside of schools, $5,000,000; and collections made in the church for charitable purposes are over $3,000,000. Foreign missions cost $2,500,000 a year, and the building and repairs of churches, over $3,000,000. The total sum received and disbursed by the ecclesiastical authorities is about $50,000,000 annually. Of this $21,600,000 comes from tithes, rents, and interest on moneys loaned; Parliament appropriates $2,000,000 for the education of the poor; school payments drawn from parents $3,800,000, and parochial collections are $15,500,000 per annum. Not more than one-half of the population of England derive any benefit whatever from these vast expenditures—fully 50 per cent being avowed dissenters. Of this If, he say 11,000,000 persons, at least 5,000,000 do not attend church anywhere. The Methodist denomination claims 1,000,000 native born adherents; the Congregationalists, 1,000,000; the Baptists, 700,000; while the Unitarians and Quakers are comparatively small in numbers. The Catholics in 1854 were reckoned at 5 per cent of the whole population, but in 1865 were only 4 2-3 per cent. English-born Catholics do not number more than $200,000, and Catholic churches and chapels are distributed in proportion of one to every 970 persons in the kingdom.

Mr. Curtis does not seem particularly gratified at the prospects of the Established Church in England, and indeed regards religious affairs generally as in an unsatisfactory condition. To use his own words—"a strange impotence has befallen us in the department of theology." This and other evils he hopes to heal by bringing back the great body of dissenters to the original fold, and the main arguments of his lectures are directed toward that end.

The Key of Death.

The following singular tradition is related of a key in a collection of curiosities preserved in the arsenal at Venice. About the year 1600 one of those dangerous men, in whom extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her hand in marriage, and was, of course, rejected. Enraged at this, he studied how to be revenged. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon that could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned it disclosed a spring, which, on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such fineness that it entered the flesh and buried itself there without leaving any external trace.

Tebaldo waited at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel unperceived into the breast of the unsuspecting bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but, seized with sharp and sudden pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his own house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and in a few days he died.

Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal; they, too, perished miserably in a few days.

The alarm that these deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates; and when, on examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, the terror was universal; every one feared for his own life. The maiden thus orphaned had passed the first month of mourning in a convent when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak to her at the gate. Her reply was decisively in the negative.

Tebaldo, beside himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the gate, and succeeded. The obscurity of the place prevented his actions from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and, uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but, cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The State Inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the gate caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous invention discovered, and he perished on the gibbet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pedlers in Europe give servant-girls narcotics and steal their hair.

—There are at present sixty manufactories in the country, cutting and supplying corks to the value of $2,500,000 yearly.

—Upon the Merced (Cal.) River bottoms many farmers are planting corn upon the land from which they have just cut crops of wheat.

—A San Francisco husband refused to buy a carriage for his wife, and the lady is trying to swear him into an insane asylum in consequence.

—The two prettiest girls in the town of Fall River, Mass., are chronicled as reeling about the streets, one day last week, in a very "incoherent" condition.

—Eighty women in Ossipee, N. H., have entered complaint against the rumsellers of the place, and the latter have been bound over and their rum seized.

—A Stewart County (Ga.) hen has got herself into no end of trouble by setting on fourteen eggs and hatching out twenty-four chickens, with seven eggs to spare.

—A man named Rosello was robbed in New Orleans the other day of his pocketbook, which contained a piece of towel used as a bandage for President Lincoln after his assassination. Rosello had been offered $400 for the relic.

—A Buenos Ayres lady was recently preserved from assassination by the trifling circumstance that there was so much superfluous flesh around her heart that an unusually large stiletto was unable to penetrate it.

—On the farm of George W. Eichelberger, of Jefferson County, W. Va., there is a hickory tree 21 feet in circumference, and at least 120 feet high. It is sound and thrifty, and carries its size to half its height.

—A Williamsport (Pa.) paper of recent date has the following: "Last Sunday evening, in a church on Market street, there sat just in front of the pulpit a young lady and gentleman who made themselves ridiculous and annoyed the congregation by affectionate demonstrations which would have been more appropriate in a half-lighted private parlor."

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* wants the whole world to consolidate on a basis of Heavenly Fathership and Human Brotherhood. There is to be but one language spoken by the Brotherhood; but if there is to be only one newspaper read by it, we hope it won't be the *Inter-Ocean*.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—During the month of April, the cash sales and homestead entries of land in Kansas were far in advance of any other State. The number of acres sold for cash was 71,716, and the number located as homesteads was 129,799. Michigan stands second in rank for cash sales, and Nebraska for homestead entries.

—Alfred B. Ely, prominent in the councils of the Know-Nothing party of Massachusetts with Henry Wilson, in 1854-5, died, last Tuesday, at his residence in Newton.

—The population of Boston is about one-fourth that of New York, but the valuation of the property is about one-half that of New York. The honesty of the Boston Assessors is the cause, they say, of such a curious exhibit.

—The value of the recently invented steam canal-towing machine may be inferred from the fact that, in New York alone there are now employed on the canals 6,879 boats, having an aggregate capacity of 1,225,000 tons, and valued at a little over $20,000,000. The invention doubles the speed without additional cost—thus doubling the capacity of the canal.

—It is noticeable that the Jewish members of the German Reichstag opposed the bill for the expulsion of the Jesuits. Of the four members, three—Bamberger, Lasker, and Sonnemann—voted against the bill, while Dr. Wolfson abstained from voting. From bitter experience, the Jews have learned wisdom. Expelling the heretic does not always insure the expulsion of the heresy.

—The widow of Daniel Landon, of Waterbury, Vt., has commenced a suit under the Prohibitory law against one Horton, of Bolton, claiming $20,000 damages for his selling her deceased husband intoxicating liquors. It is left to the reader to determine whether she values her dead spouse at that amount, or whether he consumed $20,000 of his substance in riotous drinking before he passed beyond the bourne, and that the suit is brought to recover the sum thus expended.

—There was a sensation on Monday in Albany. A man who was found in the street in an advanced stage of the small-pox was marched by a policeman first to a station, then to a doctor's office, then to the Overseer of the Poor, and finally to the Almshouse Hospital, the main rounds being on foot, the policeman going ahead to warn people out of the way. The unfortunate man was hardly able to walk from weakness, and the streets in the line of the ghastly procession were deserted. Hundreds of people were exposed before the actual condition of affairs was known, and it is feared that the contagion will spread.

—Many harrowing facts have been given of the late dreadful famine in Persia, but one incident is now related so intensely horrible as almost to surpass all belief, although seriously mentioned in the *Levant Times*. In the Persian city of Flamatan, two famishing women, aided by seven others, stole three children and ate them. They were arrested, and the bones of the dead children found partially concealed in their clothes. The Grand Vizier condemned the two women to the gibbet, and their companions in guilt to be starved to death in prison. At the end of a week five of these seven wretches were found dead in the prison, after having devoured the other two.

—In all the annals of mothers-in-law, from Mrs. Weller to Mrs. Prior, there is to be found none gifted with so careful and economical a spirit, so pleasant a fancy, so practical a judgment, as a recently-discovered mother-in-law of San Francisco. This sainted being's daughter made a marriage which astonished everybody, as unreasonable and unexpected was it. Why it *happened* nobody knew, and day by day the wonder grew. At last, the mystery was explained. Mademoiselle, being engaged to marry her cousin, had had her linen and plate all purchased, and marked with the monogram of the twain; the youth proved faithless and broke off the match. The devoted mamma, horrified at the thought that so much money should be wasted, immediately sallied forth in search of somebody possessing the same initials as the cousin. She found him; Mademoiselle married him, and all is joy, peace, and silver, and fine linen.

Something About Pills.

The modern era of explosions influences even the contents of the pill-box. Some pills prescribed by a physician in England, contained, it is reported, one-half grain nitrate of silver, one-sixth grain extract nux vomica, and one-half grain muriate morphine, together with *cons. ros.* and extract of gentian. They exploded in a very short time, evolving a considerable amount of heat. A similar case is reported to have occurred at Nottingham, England, where the physician prescribed pills containing four grains of nitrate of silver, one grain muriate of morphia and extract of gentia. The lady patient, who had the box about her person, was badly burned by the explosion. Despising all such chemical, detonating pellets, the Chinaman goes in for those of a thoroughly animal character. Thus, a druggist at Ningpo invites the public to swallow "pills manufactured out of a whole stag slaughtered with purity of purpose, on a propitious day." It appears that the wealthy wholesale druggists are in the habit of purchasing large and handsome stags, which they expose in a pen at the door of the shop, until "a propitious day" is selected for the animal's conversion into pills, when he is deliberately pounded entire into pulp, from which pills are made. After all, these must be greatly preferable to the "explosive" sort.